THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Summary of News.

Monday, 30th March.

THE Punjab University has been empowered to grant degrees in law. The conditions of the examinations for these degrees are such as to guarantee a sound legal training, and the candidates, for some years at least, are likely (the Lahore paper thinks) to be few in number.

THE Ameer's new coinage, which has just come into circulation, bears on one side the name of Abdur Rahman and on the reverse a Mahomedan mosque, showing an altar and a pulpit with a flag on either flank, and a five-rayed star above. The edges of the coins are milled in the English fashion, and the device and superscription are encircled by laurel wreaths.

THE following is from the *Melbourne Argus* :—

The number of Asiatic people in Victoria is increasing, and [illegible] Mr. Armytage drew the attention of the Legislative Assembly to the fact that they were becoming a somewhat undersirable element in the community. The Government promised to take action, and as the result of inquiry, an Act of the Indian Government, passed in 1883, was discovered, under which it was believed that the emigration of natives of that country to the Australian colonies, could be forbidden. Certain countries were mentioned, as being places to which natives of India might emigrate, and Australia was not among them. A communication was accordingly forwarded to the Government of India, bringing under notice the constantly increasing influx into the colony of Afghans, Pathans, and other Asiatic people, and referring to the Act alluded to with the view of enlisting the aid of the Indian Police authorities in checking the emigration. The Premier has now received a reply from the Secretary to the Government of India, in which it is explained that in the Act of 1883, the word "emigrate", a technical term, is defined to denote the departure by sea out of British India of a native of India under an agreement to labor for hire in some foreign country. As the classes of persons against whom the present complaint was made, did not appear to leave India under agreements to labour for hire, the act could not apply to them, and the law did not authorise the Police to interfere in order to prevent their departure. The Government of India thought that the only means in their power of furthering the wishes of the Government of Victoria was to give publicity to the fact that emigration from India to the colony of Victoria of persons of the class referred to is not desired, and the Governments on the sea-board of India and the Governor of the Punjab, which borders on Afghanistan, had, therefore, been requested to make this fact known. The letter concluded with the expression of a hope that the action thus taken would lead to the end, desired by the Victorian Government.

SIR JOHN GORST has been suffering from gout and bronchitis, and is likely to sail for Teneriffe.

SIR A. MILLER, the new Legal Member, arrives at Kurrachi from England on the 4th instant. He goes directly to Simla.

SIR JOSH POPE HENNESSY proposes that a Council should be appointed to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the lines of the India Council.

THE Cesarewitch arrived at Java on the 7th ultimo. He proceeded to the Governor-General's Palace at Batavia. The Imperial party went on a hunting excursion, in which they shot four tigers, thirty-seven hogs, and one deer. Two tiger-cats were caught alive.

A LAHORE paper says:—"Mr. Chatterji, the Aeronaut, should feel flattered at the attempts, that have recently been made by the boys of Lahore city, to send up imitations of his daring exploit. On Tuesday evening, another huge paper balloon with a miniature aeronaut, sitting in the car, was seen rising from the Anarkalli *Maidan*, and going in the direction of the Railway station. Some days before this, a rumour was set afloat in the city that Chatterji intended making another ascent at Lahore, and on seeing this balloon ascent, the Natives concluded it to be a real balloon ascent and a crowd of them followed it about. It was not till the balloon came down that it was discovered that it was constructed only of paper, and the aeronaut was not Mr. Chatterji, but a mere cloth doll with a long tail, pinned to its back, bearing the name of Chatterji, in bold English characters."

Tuesday, 31st March.

THE report of the Agricultural Conference, which was held, under the presidency of Sir Edward Buck, towards the end of last year in Simla, recommends the appointment of a State Agricultural Chemist, with the necessary eatablishment.

A SCHOLARSHIP of £25 per annum has been allotted at Somerville Hall, Oxford, to a lady student from India, who had attracted attention by the success of her career at the Bombay University, where she passed out as one of four First Class students in 1887, and whence she proceeded to become Professor of English in the Gujerat Arts College for men. She is now working for the Law School with much encouragement from her teachers. Two daughters of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh are also in residence for a time at Somerville, while yet another young Indian lady, who has received an English education, is now studying at Girton Colloge.

AN important point of Hindu Law was decided last week at the Bombay High Court by a full bench, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy. It was held by the full bench, Mr. Justice Telang dissenting, that a member of an undivided Hindu family could not sue his uncles for a partition of the Joint property during the life time of his father.

TWO Chinese envoys have arrived at Darjeeling from Peking *via* Lhassa to discuss with the British delegate, Mr. Paul, the question of facilitating trade between India and Thibet.

THE essential point of difference between the life of the Chinese mercantile clerk and that of his European confrere is that he lives in the business premises. He usually has leave to return home to visit his wife and family about three times a month, on which occasion he stops away a day and night. The rest of his life is, with the exception of occasional outings on business affairs, spent entirely in the "general" office with his fellow clerks. It is here that he sleeps, performs his scanty ablutions, has his head shaved, eats, lounges, smokes, receives his friends, reads his paper or novel and finally works. On the completion of his morning toilette the clerk sets about the serious occupations of the day, amongst foremost of which stand smoking, tea-drinking, and lounging. Meanwhile clients have begun to drop in, and pass-books have to be written up, accounts made out with the help of the reckoning-board, and entries made, while the client sits chatting, smoking, and drinking tea with the rest of the staff, who are all lounging about. The clerk has generally purely routine work; all important business being transacted in the manager's room. About 11 or 12 o'clock a large round table is brought in and laid with, usually, an exceedingly dirty cloth, bearing the marks of the variety of viands slopped over it during past months. The plates and shop-sticks are arranged round the table, stools are brought up, and two of the office arm-chairs are set at the head—if a round table can have a head—for the managers or honoured guests. Darkness comes on, the lamps and candles are lit, occasional clients continue to drop in, the evening meal is prepared, and so the monotonous day wears itself out, to be followed by an exactly similar to-morrow. The work done is of the lightest, the hours being principally consumed in gossipping, sleeping and loafing. After supper the cook's account is entered in the "current" account-book. Gradually the noises in the street die away, clients wiih their lanterns become fewer and fewer, most of the clerks fall asleep in uncomfortable positions in chairs, with their heads on the table, and at last the day is finished by the street door being shut and barred at eleven.

THE *Indian Jurist* points out, for the guidance of Magistrates and Sessions Judges, that in criminal cases the prosecution is by the Crown, and that the first witness is only the first witness and not the complainant or prosecutor. It illustrates its remarks by stating that recently a Magistrate who had correctly enough entered a case in the calendar as Queen-Empress *vs.* Subbadu, began his judgment by saying:—"The *prosecutrix* in this case is a disreputable old woman, well-known in the bazar, who has several times been convicted before this court." It is to be hoped that there are not many "learned" Judges who would begin their judgments in this way.

Wednesday, 1st April.

IN the House of Commons, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General whether, now that the postage on letters sent from the United Kingdom to India had been reduced from 5*d.* to 2½*d.*, per half-ounce, it was intended to maintain the charge of 2*d.* for a post card sent from this country to India; and whether he was aware that the Ceylon Post Office charged 1*d.* for a post card which could be sent to the United Kingdom or to any other part of the world, and that the charge for a post card from France to India or Ceylon was also 1*d.* Mr. Raikes replied that in view of the circumstances adverted to in his previous answer, he thought it would be the better course not to deal separately with the Indian post cards. He did not, however, deny that the facts mentioned by the hon'ble members appear to constitute some valid reasons for effecting a change in the present rate when a favourable occasion occurs.

THE Emperor William is said, by the *World*, to be profoundly mortified and enraged by the ignominious issue of the Empress Frederick's mission to Paris. It is not only that there is cynical chuckling at St. Petersburg and at Vienna, but all over Germany people are saying that in the old days so crazy a *betise* would never have been thought of, and that such repulses were unknown when Prince Bismarck was in power. This abject failure of the Emperor's first attempt at diplomacy on a large scale may possibly deprive him of some of the mischievous illusions which must pervade a man of his age and temperament, who lives in an atmosphere of constant adulation, and who exercises a despotic control over everybody around him.

THE *Bombay Gazette* writes, rather warmly on the question of the sale of poisons:—'In England,' it says, 'the sale of poisons to the public is fenced round by stringent legal precautions which are rigorously enforced. In Bombay, and in India at large, there is no legal impediment whatever to the promiscuous sale of strychnine, which by an extraordinary negligence, is not included in the schedule of poisons in the Indian Poisons Act for the sale of which a license is necessary, though *nux vomica*, from which, strychnine is prepared, is so included. One might suppose that the mere indication of this alarming defect in the Act would suffice to ensure its early remedy. There is a wide-spread and an apparently well-grounded belief that poison is largely resorted to for the destruction of life in this country. The astounding readiness of the confessing cook to fall in with the suggestion of the first man that proposed to him to poison a whole family when they sat down to dinner, is not calculated to encourage scepticism as to the prevalence of the crime as secret poisoning in Bombay.'

A VETERAN master printer in St. Louis recently said to a local reporter:—"We are on the eve of a great revolution in the typographical appearance of the literary matter, especially newspapers: that is, the use of black paper printed in white letters, instead of white paper printed in black letters as now: The change is one to be desired by the public, for the reason that a white letter on a black ground possesses greater contrast and distinctness, and is, consequently, easier on the eyes. The change will give at first an odd enough appearance to printed matter, but the merit of it will eventually result in its general adoption, and in time the black letter will be as rare as the white letter now is. Sign painters and show-card printers recognise the superiority of the white letter, and are rapidly adopting it, as is evidenced by the numerous white lettered signs now to be seen in the streets and in the shops. The change would be comparatively inexpensive to publishers, and as black is cheaper than white paper, a saving could be effected With our newspapers thus printed, reading on cars and in dimly-lighted places would be not only practicable, but easy."

FOLLOWING is the text of the Government order, prohibiting a visit to Gilgit without a Government permit:—"Under instructions from the Government of India, it is notified for information and guidance of Officers, who intend to visit Cashmere during the ensuing leave season that the Gilgit Road from Bandipura onwards will be closed to all persons, not travelling on duty. Officers are warned that they will be turned back by the Cashmere authorities, should they attempt to pass Bandipura."

Thursday, 2nd April.

IN the German Reichstag, on March 11, a petition was under discussion in favour of the admission of women into the liberal professions. The Socialists and Radicals supported the petition, which, however, was opposed by the Conservatives and finally rejected.

On Tuesday, March 10, in reply to Mr. Conybeare, Sir J Fergusson said : The statistics of death in India, which will be found in the Statistical Abstract, do not show a progressive increase in each year in the total number of deaths, nor in the number of deaths from fever, and the latter depend in a great measure upon the season. It should be remembered that the system of registration of vital statistics is being steadily improved, and that, as it improves, an increase of the registered deaths may be expected. Sanitary reforms are attempted in India so far as the means and sentiments of the native people permit. In rural tracts progress is necessarily slower than in towns. The subject is engaging the constant attention of the Secretary of State and Government of India.

The *Manchester Guardian's* correspondent says that a rumour has been current within the last few days that Sir John Gorst has been "hauled over the coals" by the Prime Minister for the advanced views which he has enunciated on the labour subject. Probably this is founded on the marked divergence between the speeches of the Under-Secretary for India and of Lord Salisbury on certain points. There is the best reason to believe, however, that Sir John Gorst has been given practically a free hand. He speaks on his own responsibility, and takes the risk of finding himself thrown over by the Cabinet in regard to any reform which he may advocate. It is pretty certain, however, that those parts in his programme which are found to receive general popular approval will be embodied in the programme with which the Government will go to the country. A later report states that while Sir John Gorst admits that his views are somewhat in advance of the Premier's, there is no truth in the rumour referred to by the *Guardian's* correspondent. Another correspondent states that the Premier severely censured Sir John Gorst for expressing views inconsistent with those of two other members of the cabinet.

THE *Bengal Times*, of Dacca, says :—"An Educational Conference, it is rumoured, will assemble at Dacca, during our summer vacation under orders of Sir Alfred Croft. Babu Deno Nath Sen, local School Inspector, is a prime mover in this affair. Its chief object is to discuss High English Education. All Head Masters of the Zillah Schools will have to attend it, and their travelling allowances will be paid by Government."

THE *Phœnix*, of Kurrachi, observes :—We have already referred to the case in which Abdul Rassoul, after nine month's confinement without trial, was deported to England, and which formed the subject of an interrogatory in the House of Commons. Mr. Conybeare has been again pressing the question on the Under-Secretary, who evades a full reply, pending information from the Government of India. In the meantime, it is stated that the India Office has offered £10 to Abdul Rasoul for his maintenance in England, and has also offered to pay his passage to India, if he is willing to return. But the Sheikh is now in good hands, and he refuses to return to India, until his case is fully enquired into, and justice is done to him. Some interesting disclosures are certain to be made before we shall have heard the last of this remarkable case.

IF the home authorities persist in their extravagant claims for military contribution, says a Colombo contemporary, the Colonial Government had better put in a claim *per contra* for the damage done by the means of defence that the War Office have seen fit to give the Colony. "When slightly heavier ordnance was put up at the flagstaff, part of the parapet tumbled down at the first firing, while the pilot house was so affected that extensive repairs and alterations, which have lasted several months, had to be executed. It now appears that Mr. Kyle, the Harbour Superintendent, and the Harbour Police will have to shift from their quarters opposite the battery as the block of buildings will most likely collapse the first time the new big gun is fired. New offices will, therefore, have to be built for the evicted ones, and the War Office should be made to bear the cost of the same. If all these things are properly noted and entered up we ought to be able to send in a very good counter-claim to the home authorities."

A LONDON company claims to possess the secret of a new smokeless powder which is not only superior to all ordinary explosives, but to the much-vaunted discoveries of French and German chemists. The new powder not only produces no appreciable smoke, but is said to give less recoil, a smaller report, and a greater muzzle velocity than any at present in use. Several Queen's Prizemen testify to these qualities ; and it is expected that the discovery will find extensive application for sporting as well as military purposes.

Friday, 3rd April.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 21st March was 244, against 224 and 274 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 39 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 57 in the two preceding weeks : the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 81 and 17, respectively, against 76 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29.3, per mille per annum, against 26.9, the mean of the last five years.—The total number of deaths registered in the amalgamated area of suburbs during the week ending 21st March was 195, against 183 and 168 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 64. There were 62 deaths from cholera, against 38 and 41 in the two preceding weeks : the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 23. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *Nil* in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus, against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 60 and 22, respectively, against 68 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 60.5 per mille per annum, against 45.9, the mean of the last five years. The general death-rate of the combined area is equal to 38.1.

A LARGE body of Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Benares estimated at over two thousand in number, waited on the local Collector on Monday with a numerously signed petition, requesting him, owing to the pressure of hard times, to have the drainage and waterworks taxation lowered, and also to compel the *banias* to reduce the prices of food and grains, which have been ruling very high of late. Mr. White, after listening to their complaints, told the representatives that their grievances regarding taxation would be considered ; and the Magistrate would also see what could be done as regards the dearness of provisions.

IT frequently happens that officials in high position "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." A case in point recently occurred when the Collector of a District, to be in keeping with the orders of Government applied to the Revenue Board for a sweeper drawing a salary of Re. 1 being exempted from the operations of the 25 years' order, as he found it difficult to secure young men under that age for the post, and could only get decrepit old women. The Board of Revenue expressed surprise at the reference, and to avoid a repetition applied to, and has now secured from, Government leave that the discretion of engaging menials over 25 years of age be left to the head of the Department for the future, without a reference as heretofore to Government.

Hope says :—We have received several inquiries about the progress of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, in respect of which there is a natural anxiety among the public. We have to say on behalf of the promoters that their project is now at a stage just preceding that in which work may be vigorously commenced. The Government of India has approved of the project, as has been already announced in some of the dailies, but the usual official procedure is being gone through before the actual order for construction can be obtained, and notification made in the *Gazette*. Considering what a long time, sometimes years, it generally takes before a railway project is finally sanctioned, the progress made by the promoters of the Tarkessur-Mugra project is by no means slow, and they have to thank the Government for the favour with which it has looked upon their scheme.

THE Governor of Madras, replying to an address from the Triplicane Literary Society, said :—"I can assure you, I have every reason to believe that the association of educated classes of this country with those who are carrying on the business of Government, is considered by them to be of great help, and Government is anxious to associate in the Government of the country as many educated people as they possibly can, consistent with the carrying on of the Government in a proper and orderly manner. I find in the Offices, connected with Government, a large number of such gentlemen, already employed as members of Government, as you are aware that the Public Service Commission has lately reported, and I have every reason to believe, Government is anxious to act as much as it possibly can on the recommendations of that Commission, which are in the same direction, as you evidently desire." The deputation having asked that Graduates should be allowed to elect a few fellows of the Madras University, the Governor promised to enquire into the matter, and have something like the Calcutta system, initiated by Lord Lansdowne, introduced in Madras.

Saturday, 4th April.

THE employment of women in Government Offices in England is progressing. The Post Office led the way, and now the War office is following suit. A few weeks ago, there were seventeen women-clerks in that department ; now there are twenty, and it is proposed to bring the number up to forty. As yet the female Clerks are only employed in type-writing.

THE Queen has reciprocated the courtesies, extended to her by the Emperor of China, who, it may be remembered, sent her some very costly gifts in the year of her Jubilee, by making him a handsome present on the occasion of his marriage. This present took the form of a beautiful clock, made of solid silver, about 5 feet high, and ornamented with exquisitely-wrought figures in high relief, one of which represents Britannia with her attributes, supported by two other figures. It is provided with chiming bells, giving the same notes as the clock at Westminster. On a suitable place, an inscription has been engraved in twenty-four Chinese characters, recalling the twenty-four hours of the day. This inscription has a general reference to the auspicious event, which was the occasion of the present, and expresses the wish that the timepiece may never sound but happy hours for the recipient.

THE Government of India has approved of a proposal, made by the Madras Government, that the title of "Highness" should, in future, as a matter of courtesy, be accorded to the Senior Rani, for the time being of the Cochin State.

THE sale of the *Novoe Vremya* in the streets of St. Petersburg has been forbidden on account of the publication of a feuilleton entitled "Bourenine," in which ridicule was thrown upon the recent trial of Prince Bartenieff, who was tried at Warsaw and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, for shooting his mistress, a Polish actress. The partial suppression of the *Vremya* was ordered at the direct instance of the Czar, who intervened in consequence of the vigorous protests of the officers of the Grodno Hussars, to which regiment the Prince belonged. They complained of being lampooned in the feuilleton.

IN a letter to Mr. Blaine, regarding the Behring Sea dispute, Lord Salisbury points out that the vital question for decision is, whether any other Government, especially England, accepted the Czar Alexander's ukase of 1812. This ukase, it is pointed out, is a mere usurpation. Lord Salisbury goes on to show that the Russian claim was distinctly protested against by Wellington on the ground that Behring's Sea was part of the Pacific Ocean. Finally, Lord Salisbury states that Her Majesty's Government is willing, subjeet to certain reservations, to accept the proposal of arbitration.

HERR VON WISSMAN has been distinguishing himself again. A telegram to the Berlin *Tageblatt* from Zanzibar says that a signal vengeance was inflicted on the Kishobo tribe. "We captured 6,000 herd of cattle, much ammunition, and a large quantity of ivory. Two hundred Kishobo warriors fell in the battle, sixty were wounded and fifty taken prisoners. The Germans lost two black soldiers killed and fifty wounded. Herr Von Wissmann's Adjutant stormed a large fortified position. The Natives begged for the German flag, which was accordingly hoisted."

INFLUENZA in epidemic form is raging at Chicago, where ten thousand cases have occurred already. The hospitals at Pittsburg are crowded with influenza cases, and the mortality has assumed serious proportions.

THE Queen recently granted a private audience to Raffi-ud-din Ahmed, when Her Majesty said that she was glad to hear of the warm devotion of the Mussulmans to the British throne, and would always be happy to promote their happiness and prosperity.

PRIVATE letters from India, *Truth* says, report that the Governments were delighted to get rid of the Czarewitch, as everybody was in a state of trepidation lest he should be assassinated. He was terribly and most manifestly nervous during all his public appearances and he seems to be quite a hard-hearted creature, to judge from the state of abject fright in which he appeared to live. During the official entertainments to the Czarewith the building in use was always strictly guarded by a cordon of mounted troopers. In this connection a story is being told which, if it has any foundation, shows what Nihilism has done for the nerves of Russian Royalty and its *entourage*. During a banquet given to the Czarewitch at the Government House, Madras, a loud explosion was suddenly heard outside the window. At the sound, the Czarewitch and his suite instantly sprang to their feet, with hands on their swords and consternation on their faces. It turned out that a soda-water bottle had burst in the verandah.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1889.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

THE ordinarily serene atmosphere of the Indian political horizon was roughly disturbed by a rumour, which became current in Calcutta early last week, that Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who was on tour, accompanied by an escort of 400 Goorkhas, was attacked in the neighbourhood of Kohima by a large force of Manipuris, and was taken prisoner together with his staff. This vague, sudden and startling rumour appeared at first incredible, as the escort was strong enough for any force that the Manipuris could at any time muster, and as the Manipuris were known not to be a very hardy or warlike people. Greatest anxiety prevailed in all quarters to have some light of authoritative information thrown upon this mysterious affair by the Government. But no such light was forthcoming till the third or the fourth day after the rumour became afloat, and till some mischief was already done in the form of groundless anxieties for the past and dark imaginings for the future. And then the following official *communique* was forwarded to the Press: "Information has reached us that the Chief Commissioner of Assam, together with Colonel Skene, Messrs Grimwood, Cousins and Simpson, are supposed to be prisoners of the Manipuris. Mrs. Grimwood, with Captain Boileau, Lieutenant Gurdon, Messrs. Butcher, Wood, Lugard and Calvert have escaped into Cachar, where they have arrived with Captain Cowley's detachment." The expression "supposed to be prisoners" left the fate of the Chief Commissioner and the other gentlemen named in the dark. Up to the time of our going to press nothing positive has been heard about them. The people do not know whether they live or are dead. Those who know Manipur well and its people, are very much prone to believe, that long ere this, the Manipuris have made away with their prisoners. But from the circumstances of the case, it appears very probable that they have retained their prisoners as hostages to wring out convenient concessions from the English Government.

The circumstances that led to this extraordinary and deplorable scene in the drama of Indian warfare, are of a unique character, and to make the whole thing intelligible to our readers, we shall begin a little earlier than with the immediately antecedent incidents of this catastrophe. The little State of Manipur, intersected and surrounded by hills, with an area of 8000 sqr. miles and a population of 140,000 inhabitants, forms a semi-independent state, allied by treaties with the British Government. These treaties, however, of which that of Yandaboo, drawn up at the close of the First Burmese war in 1826, is the most famous, do not clearly define any relation subsisting between the British Government and the Government of Manipur. But it is clear that up to the present time, the policy of the British Government seems to have been to recognise the *defacto* occupant of the Manipur *Guddee* for the time being, whoever he might be. The little State of Manipur was the scene of a political revolution some months ago, about September last. In an issue of the *Hindoo Patriot* in October last we gave a detailed account of this revolution. We may now shortly state that the then Raja was surrounded in his palace by a body of his insurgent subjects led by the Commander-in-Chief of the State. The object of the rebel horde was to depose the Raja, and put the Commander-in-Chief, who was his half-brother, in his place. Being hard pressed, the Raja escaped and, under pretext of going forever to some place of pilgrimage, came to Calcutta, where he has been living ever since, and laid his case before the Viceroy, hoping that the English Government would help him to be reinstalled in his former position.

Out of these circumstances, arose the movement of Mr. Quinton, with staff and escort, to the Manipur Capital, with the object of seizing the Commander-in-Chief captive, and bringing the affairs of the State to a successful settlement, and, if possible, to reinstate the Raja. Without passing any comment here upon the advisibility or justifiability of the Government policy in this matter, we will express our profound astonishment at the rash and negligent manner, with which the whole movement of Mr. Quinton was throughout characterised. Mr. Quinton's personal staff consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. Cousins, Assistant Secretary; Messrs. Gurdon and Woods, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. Grimwood, Political Agent; Mrs. Grimwood; Mr. Melville; Mr. Nuly; Colonel C. Mc. D. Skene; Captain G. H. Butcher; Lieutenants Lugard, Chatterton, and Simpson; Surgeon Calvert; Captain T. S. Boileau; and Lieutenant Brackenbury. The escort was composed of 460 men of the 42nd and 44th Goorkhas. Captain Cowley with 200 Goorkhas was to have followed on the 27th instant and Captain Grant with 80 men was also advancing on Manipur from Tammu. These arrangements would show clearly that Mr. Quinton actually apprehended the possibility of strong measures being necessary to effect the object he had in view, and yet they show with as much clearness, that he pushed himself on into the midst of the enemy, without taking sufficient care to have his arrangements complete, and his entire escort ready by his side. Possibly, he was lulled into security by the enthusiasm of the Political Agent, which officer must surely have unduly underrated the magnitude of the danger before them.

The party reached Manipur on the 22nd or 23rd March. The Chief Commissioner left his tent and camp equipage at Langmai about 12 miles on the Kohima side of Manipur. Reaching the place, the Commissioner ordered a Durbar to be held. His reception was open and apparently very friendly, a circumstance which perhaps added to the sense of security, of which he was already full. It was settled that the Commander-in-Chief should be arrested in open Durbar. On the other side, it is but natural to believe, that the Manipuris were carrying on under-hand preparations to resist any attempt at rough dealing on the part of the English officers. A detailed account of what took place at the Durbar has not reached us. Propably the Durbar was not a success, as there was halfheartedness on the side of the Manpuris. According to the account telegraphed to Simla by Captain Boileau, of the 44th Goorkhas, who was at Manipur at the time of the insurrection and who, with several others has escaped to Luckhipore, the Chief Commissioner ordered the Jubaraja's palace to be attacked at dawn on the 24th ultimo, in consequence of the negotiations having failed. Colonel Skene got into the palace enclosure with 250 men, but the inner palace was guarded with four guns, besides some 6000 Manipuris. A serious engagement ensued and Lieutenant Brackenbury and 21 men were wounded. The attacking force, besides having no surplus provisions, had but 40 pounds of ammunition and as these failed, orders were given at 4 P. M. to withdraw to the Residency. The Manipuris then assumed the offensive, and began to shell the Residency with their big guns. An armistice was then arranged; and the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Grimwood, the British Resident, Colonel Skene D. S. O.; and Lieutenant Simpson of the 33rd Goorkhas, went in a party under a flag of truce to the Maharaja's palace. There they were treacherously detained and are, it is thought and hoped, still prisoners. Hostilities were resumed by the Manipuris, who had the advantage of artillery on their side. Ammunition having run short with our troops, and there being no artillery to reply to the enemy's, it was decided by all during the evening that the evacuation was inevitable, and so it was carried out about 2 A. M. The party, on the 25th of March, marched across the hills, meeting with opposition at every thana. But they fell in with Captain Cowley and the 43rd Goorkhas at 10 A.M. who gave them every assistance, and while some fled to Tammu on the Burmah side, 35, as already stated, reached Kohima after terrible privations; whereas Mr. and Mrs. Grimwood Colonel Skene, and Lieutenant Simpson escaped to Cachar. The attack was predetermined and overwhelming.

Thus ended this sad affair, over a part of which there yet hangs the darkest uncertainty. It was at first feared that Mrs. Quinton, Miss Quinton and Lieutenant Quinton were in the party,; and so were prisoners in the hands of the Manipuris. That apprehension has since been removed. It is reported that they did not accompany Mr. Quinton to Manipur. Lieutenant Brackenbury was killed in arresting the Senapati at his residence. A detachment left at Langthaba with Mr. Melville was cut up and Mr. Melville himself made prisoner. The Treasury was looted and the Residency burned. We cannot condemn in too strong terms the folly and insanity of the step taken by Colonel Skene, in falling upon a strong, fully-armed body of 6,000 men, provided with sufficient guns and ammunition, in an enclosed space, with a force of only 250 Goorkhas, without guns and no ammunition to speak of. In so far as prudence is the better part of valour, it would have been the wisest course for Colonel Skene to have effected a retreat, about which there appears to have existed no very great or insuperable difficulty. Later information has been received that Lieutenant Grant started from Tammu on the 28th March with 85 men, and fought his way against 800 Manipur troops to a mud fort near Manipur, where he is now beseiged. Prompt preparations are being made on the part of the Government to inflict sufficient chastisement on the bold rebels. The 3rd Bengal Infantry, consisting of 597 rank and file, 13 native officers and 60 camp followers, has been sent under the command of Colonel G. Skinner D. S. O. The 13th Bengal Infantry from Dinapore have already arrived at Goalundo, and landing at Nigriting will go on to Kohima. They have been followed by a battalion composed of the 2nd Goorkhas, the 8th Mountain Battery, and the 6th Sikhs. A party of 110 men of the 42nd Goorkhs left Dibrugarh on the 30th of March under Colonel Ellison and will arrive at Kohima on the 7th instant. A party of 211 men of the 44th Goorkhas left Shillong on the same day under Major Ridgeway, and at Gauhati they will be joined by 106 men of the 33rd under Colonel Evans. Two mountain guns under Lieutenant Persse, from Fort White, have been ordered to stand fast in case they should also be required to go up to Manipur. The 7th Bengal Infantry will also be sent. It is reported that for the disastrous incident at Manipur, the Viceroy's tour has been cut short and he has proceeded directly to Simla from Nainital.

THE MUNICIPAL MEETING.

THE Special General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall on the 30th March last, was an important one. The first item in the list of business was the much agitated question about the proper salary to be paid to the present Chairman of the Municipality. Mr. Lee, the present Chairman, has been drawing a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, and it was proposed at a previous meeting of the Commissioners to increase this amount to Rs. 3,000. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, unable to give his assent to this proposal, referred the matter back to the Commissioners to be reconsidered by them in a full meeting and by open discussion. Though we feel satisfied with what was finally settled at the Special Meeting, we can hardly congratulate some of the Commissioners for the line of argument they adopted in discussing a question of such public importance. We entirely agree with Mr. Apcar in thinking that it was not a private but a public matter that the Commissioners had to discuss, and that it was to be discussed primarily on public and secondarily on private grounds. But we are sorry to notice that the discussion began with considerations entirely personal to Mr. Lee himself. We will not say with Mr. Apcar, that some of the Commissioners had not the courage of their convictions. We are quite ready to believe

that whatever was said by them, respecting the personal merits and qualifications of Mr. Lee, proceeded from a genuine feeling of admiration, which does not admit of any sinister interpretation. Nor are we ourselves slow to ackowledge the numerous agreeable qualities possessed by Mr. Lee. All that we contend for is that a question of such importance ought to be discussed on the broad basis of public utility and not on the narrow ground of enthusiasm for a particular individual as attempted by some of the Commissioners. And we notice also that, at the very beginning, Mr. Lee himself warned the Commissioners about this. He said: "All that the Lieutenant-Governor wants is that you shall, each and all of you, give him in a full meeting like this, your own opinions supported by arguments, which will shew that you deliberately consider that Rs.3,000 is the proper salary for the Chairman, and is a salary which the Municipality can afford and that you are actuated by *consideration of the public interest* and *not by the desire to confer on me a personal favour*." (The italics are ours). Now let us see what were the arguments of a public nature which were advanced in support of the proposed increase of the Chairman's salary? In the first place, it was contended by Babu Kalinath Mitra, that in as much as Mr. Horace Cockerell, Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Souttar, all ex-Chairmen of the Municipality, had drawn a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month during their respective tenures of office, there was no reason why should not Mr. Lee be paid the same amount. We do not consider this argument to be at all strong. It is evident from the usual practice of the Municipality, that there is not, and has never been, any fixed pay attached to the office of the chairman, though a maximum limit might have been settled. If Messrs Cockerell and others were paid Rs. 3000, Sir Stuart Hogg was appointed on Rs 2500. The fact has been that on every occasion of the appointment of a Chairman, the question of pay was decided by a reference to the then circumstances of affairs. In the second place, it has been argued that, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Town with the Suburbs, the chairman has to look after a wider area and his duties and responsibilities have considerably increased. We admit that this argument carries some force. But in dealing with it, we will call the attention of our readers to two considerations; viz (1) that the duties of the Commissioner of Police have been detached from the Chairman of the Municipality, and (2) that the total work which has to be performed by the Chairman of the Municipality, can hardly be said to be disproportionate to the pay he at present receives. A District Magistrate has surely to look after a wider area than the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality and to perform equally onerous duties, and yet he is paid less. In the third place, it has been said by Dr. McLeod "that the Chairman of the Municipality is in fact the Lord Mayor of Calcutta; his position requires that he should exercise the hospitality which is due to his position, a duty which he cannot possibly discharge on Rs. 2500 a month;" and further on, that if they wished their Chairman to maintain his position, they should not act niggardly towards him, but give him a salary which would be worthy of the metropolis of India. If increments of salary were to proceed out of such romantic considerations, we do not know where they should stop or if they should ever stop at all. Dr. McLeod ought to have defined the kind of position and hospitality which the chairman is to keep up and which would be worthy of the Metropolis. In the absence of such a standard we should be entirely in the dark as to how to proceed. In the fourth place, it has been suggested by Mr. Apcar that if the salary of the Chairman were fixed at a higher figure, it would open out a wider field of selection. We entirely agree with this view of the question, but do not think, and Mr. Apcar also does not, that it has any bearingon the present question, when a selection has already been made. We are sorry that of the numerous speakers in the Meeting, not one dwelt at length, excepting only in an incidental way, on the present state of the finances, which is, in our eyes, the most material consideration, with reference to which, all estimates of the increase of pay or any expense whatever, ought to be guided. We have the statement from Mr. Lee himself that the finances are in a bad condition. This is the case so far, that the applications of 21 poorly paid subordinate officers of the Municipality for an increase of their salaries have been rejected. That in the face of such a state of affairs, any of the Commissioners should have seriously proposed to increase the chairman's salary by so large a sum, is a thing which surpasses our comprehension. We shall now revert to the personal grounds on which the salary of Mr. Lee was proposed to be increased. It was urged that by casting in his lot with the Municipality, Mr. Lee had given up every chance of promotion in the Executive Service of Government. This may be very true. But then it is to be remembered that Mr. Lee was drawing Rs 1500 from Government, and he could by no possibility have jumped up to Rs. 2500 in a year or two, and that therefore the proper time for taking into consideration the question of compensation had not arrived. Indeed the whole question of the increment of pay appears to us to be premature, and we are glad to find that Mr. Apcar, Babus Narendro Nath Sen and Surendra Nath Banerjee gave expression to the same view. Why should there have been this special hurry about the matter we do not know. Again, it has been said that Mr. Lee had given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, that he had made himself very agreeable to the Commissioners by taking them into his confidence and deciding all matters with their advice. This also may be true. But then, Mr. Lee has been in office for only a year, and, as observed by Babu Narendro Nath Sen, it was premature to form final opinions about his merits. We are, therefore, glad to notice that an amendment proposed by Mr. Apcar that the question of the increase of the Chairman's pay be postponed to next year in connection with the Budget of 1892-93 was carried by 27 votes against 17.

HINDU BETROTHAL.

SUBSTANCE is better than shadow. People, therefore, propose to pursue realities in preference to names. Yet what we do follow is oftener the name of a thing rather than the thing itself. It has somehow or other become the fashion to give two different English renderings for the Hindu word *Vivaha*. One of them is *marriage*. This we have endorsed and we hope with sufficient reason. But we do not care to insist too strongly on an equivalence between *Vivaha* and *marriage* as we know of the other rendering *betrothal*. Which is the correct rendering? To be strict, we are bound to say—neither. But as we have got to deal with English readers we cannot afford to avoid the term marriage and expose our wives to the nomenclature of *squaws*. Some of our contemporaries have taken exception to the *Native* and *Babu*. We prefer, however, to recognise our helplessness. We cannot be rude to the ruler class and call them *Whites* or *foreigners*. And we dare not propose *Srijut* as equivalent to *mister*. Thus it has been that we have never drawn attention to the impropriety of rendering *Vivaha* into *betrothal*. But we think it proper now to explain that with us there is an almost obsolete custom which would be far nearer to the English *term* betrothal. Observe that we italicise the word *term*. We are not valorous enough to look behind the *purdah* which screens the varied forms of plighted troth between young persons who may or may not be as wise as they are earnest. We prefer to confess our ignorance of love-making, the real betrothal as well as of the formal engagement and parental control. For the name *betrothal* the nearest Indian equivalent, in our opinion, is *bakdan*—the solemn promise of marriage.

We are, however, more concerned to explain the nature of *bakdan* than to discuss the difference between *bakdan* and *betrothal*. The religious elements of *bakdan* have really gone out of use except in exceptional cases among that exceptional class, the Dakshinatya Vaidic Brahmans. The true test of the sacred portion in the rite is to be sought for not in how the observance is kept, but in how it comes to be broken through. It is a sin to break the engagement formed by *bakdan*. But it was something more than a sin with the Vaidiks of Rajpur and Harinabhi until very recently. With them it was against Hindu social law also. For when it happened that after a *bakdan* the bridegroom died the infant bride and her parents were thrown into the greatest difficulty. She did not become a widow like other Hindu widows. Widowhood and its austerities are reserved only for those unlucky girls who have gone through *Sampradan* in *Vavaha*. It may be observed in passing that their next solemn rite of *Kusandika* or *Saptapadigaman* is the true equivalent of a contract between the pair, and that widowhood would occur even if the husband died before *Kusandika*. To return to the Rajpur Brahmans, failure of *bakdan* through death left the bridegroom completely free, but the same calamity in the converse case led to social penalties associated with the term *anyapurba*, one who formerly was allied to another. This custom has gone out of use, if not abolished, largely through the exertions of the former editor of *Someprokash*, Pandit Dwarkanath Vidyabhusan. However, the history is important as disclosing the true nature of Hindu betrothal. The institution is virtually dead, but it is not quite *fossilised* yet. And we are thus enabled to understand how the meeting held to make what is called the *Patra*, *i. e.* to record a written document about the marriage engagement is a mere survival of the old institution of *bakdan*. These engagements at times fall through. But the event does not carry any blight to the ill-starred girls for a subsequent match. We confess to a feeling of doubt and dismay to think how the learned editor of *Shomeprokas* would have confronted his adversaries if he had been alive now to witness the strange revival of astrology in Bengal at this moment. It was no small courage with him to ignore the occult sentiments of the heavenly planets as devoted by the bereavement inflicted on the unlucky affianced girl. But he had not to resist the back waters of a Hindu revival. And he succeeded in effecting a very rapid and wide change in the social law of his fellow-castemen. We are at a loss, however, to determine how the legal character of the Hindu betrothal went out of use among other sections. We know as a fact that among some sections the *written patra* has been replaced by a verbal formula which is of considerable significance. We forget the exact wording. But it contained one important word *Bhabitabya i. e.* what the fates will ordain in future. The sense of the formula was that the engagement then being made would be binding subject to *Bhabitabya*. It was explained to us that the qualification was introduced many years before in order to obviate the religious and social difficulties of a true *bakdan*.

We think it desirable to draw attention to certain aspects of this change in the Hindu institution of marriage. We have always been opposed to widow re-marriages. We would be the last to detract from the learning and character of the renowned Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar. He was certainly actuated by the noblest feelings for the suffering widows. But Hindu society has been wisely deaf to his arguments. Our own partiality for orthodoxy in reference to that question is due as well to our journalistic relations with the bulk of our Hindu countrymen as to clearer ideas regarding the essential principles of the religious portion in marriage.

Marriage has its human and its superhuman aspects. In its human aspect it is related to what modern science regards as two distinct matters—the home and society. In its superhuman aspects it is necessary to be loyal to the divinity who is invoked to bless the relation formed. The marriage vow is a solemn promise between man and woman, and Hindu religion is opposed to making it terminable by death. Individual cases of hardship occur in consequence, But the sacredness of the vow hinges upon the permanence of the marriage relation. We have been opposed to widow-remarriages as we are opposed to divorces. But we are in favor of the change which has occurred in *bakdan*. To establish marriage upon *bakdan*

so as to blight the married life of an innocent girl merely because of supernatural indications associated with luck exceeds the reach of our orthodoxy, though we would not venture to invoke the prestige of the Calcutta University against revival of astrology. But it becomes for us a very serious matter when *Vivaha* is misinterpreted into betrothal, when a ratification is backed by foreign philanthropists to consummate the *Vivaha* into true marriage, and when confused notions of consummation and ratification rouse those wiseacres into fury against the advocates of national Hinduism.

We fear that the recent enactment regarding the consummation of Hindu marriage tends to degrade *Vivaha* into *bakdan* and that if we are wise we should take care of that great though distant mischief.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

We congratulate the Government upon the Factory Labour Act which was passed on the 19th ultimo. In spite of the cry for restrictions on Factory labour, which would have been ruinous to the rising industries in the country, the Government has proved loyal to Indian interests. The specious arguments of interested philanthropists and the expressions of sympathy with the condition of the over-worked Indian operatives have gone for nothing. The Act passed by the Legislature is as acceptable to the public as we understand it has been to at least a majority, if not to the whole body, of the mill-owners themselves. Not a small measure of the praise which artaches to this piece of legislation is due to the Factory Commission, all of whose recommendations have been, we find, incorporated in the Act just passed. The practically useless distinction between children and youngmen has been abolished, the time for actual work in the case of children has been very considerately restricted to 7 hours a day, and the intervals of rest provided for them as well as for other operatives is quite in consonance with the existing practice. This should not be hard upon Indian mill-owners, for, we find that the representatives of the European Powers who met at Berlin decided that the actual work of children below 14 should not exceed 6 hours a day. The provisions relating to women are also very satisfactory. The restriction of hours of work to 11 in any one day does not militate against the present practice, nor does the prohibition against employing women in night work. The power vested in the Governor General in Council to exempt any class of Factories or women employed in any notified process from these restrictions regarding female operatives is necessary for the good of the operatives themselves. The Factory Commission found "in Ahmedabad each machine had a woman and a boy or man to look after it; the work was not, therefore, so continuous as in Bombay and certainly not so hard as it is for females in England. With two operatives in our machine, it is nearly always possible for each of them to take frequent spells of rest. To tell a thousand poor women that they cannot be allowed to work in this manner for 12, 13, or even 14 hours and that they must in consequence give up their work, will, we feel sure, not commend itself to the judgment of the public". The Commission, therefore, proposed that Government should be authorized to make exceptions in such cases. The question of holidays, too, has, we think, been definitely and satisfactorily settled. Sunday should be observed as general holiday and festival holidays are left to the mutual arrangement between mill-owners and operatives. The exception provided for in the matter of holidays will commend itself to all who have any experience of factory labour. In some factories the work performed necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, while others supply the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made every day. In such cases power has been given to the Local Governments to exempt any factory or class of factories from the rules regarding the observance of holidays. We also think that the exception made regarding Sunday as a general holiday is based on a sound principle; the exception is contained in a clause which runs as follows—"Any person may be employed in a Factory on a Sunday if he has had or will have a holiday for a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday."

The Legislature has very wisely and, we may say, beneficently let alone adult male labour. No restrictions whatever have been imposed as to the hours of work of young men over 14 years and of men generally. The arguments of the Factory Commission on which this absence of restriction is based are as cogent as they are exhaustive. We shall give them *in extenso*. "Our reasons for this opinion are derived from our intimate knowledge of the Indian operatives, their social customs, and their pecuniary requirements. Unlike young persons in Europe, Indian boys and girls of 14 are, in the majority of instances, either married or about to be married, and begin to assume the responsibilities of family-life. Then again, a tropical climate and the diseases common to it often age the parents so rapidly, and throw them out of work that a son or daughter, aged 15 or 16, is frequently found to be the mainstay of the family, and lastly, the influences, customs, and requirements of what is known as the joint family system often oblige young persons to become bread-winners at an early age. If the hours of work for young persons are restricted we have shown that they will be either deprived altogether of their means of livelihood, or compelled to work as half-timers earning half-pay. We cannot imagine that either of these results can be desired by any one who has the welfare of the Indian operative at heart. In our opinion boys and girls of 14 are physically well able to do full-time work of the kind required of them in factories. No comparison of any value can be made between young persons of similar ages in England and in India, nor can the work done by them in the two countries be compared, because it is allowed by experts, and has been proved conclusively in the evidence taken by the Commission of 1884, that the work done by the mill-hands in England is more severe than that done in India"

SIR ARTHUR HAYTER ON INDIA.

Sir Arthur Hayter, who was member of the last Gladstonian Administration, visited India in the cold weather of 1889-90. He was in Bombay when Prince Albert Victor landed there and he observed the grand demonstrations of loyalty made in His Royal Highness's honour. After leaving Bombay, Sir Arthur made a tour in the country and visited all places of interest. He lectured not long ago to the members of Paignton Athenœum on his Eastern tour, and illustrated the lecture by a series of specially prepared views. He told his large and appreciative audience something of the great country which forms the brightest jewel in the British Crown. In the course of his lecture the Hon'ble Baronet made some thoughtful observations on several matters of interest, which demand more than a passing notice.

During his tour in India Sir Arthur Hayter paid a good deal of attention to matters military. He said:—"It had long appeared to him that it would promote economy and efficiency to unite the three armies of India into one body. It could not but increase expense to have to provide for the pay and allowances of three separate Commanders-in-Chief with their staffs. Perhaps the present opportunity might be seized of inducing the authorities to disband a number of their native forces, which were altogether useless for warlike purposes, and kept up at considerable expense to their subjects mainly, if not entirely, for show. At the same time he was not prepared to admit Sir Charles Dilke's proposal to create a separate European army in India. The saving in expense by not having to bring men back after the expiration of a period of short service would be considerable, but on the other hand an army deprived of the advantage of foreign service, limited in its opportunities for distinction, and without the stimulus for competition which the presence of other regiments in a high state of efficiency and discipline created, would rapidly deteriorate both in officers and men. They all remembered how lamentably deficient some of the older officers in high command were in the energy and decision required to deal with such a crisis as the Indian Mutiny and how the great lesson taught them by that fearful experience was never to trust their supremacy in India to any but the most energetic commanders in the prime of life and the most highly disciplined troops." The question of the abolition of the Presidency Commands has been under the consideration of the Government of India for nearly a dozen years, and the proposals made by the Army Commission under this head have received the support of four successive Viceroys so unlike one another as Lords Lytton, Ripon, Dufferin and Lansdowne. And yet the Presidency Commands are still kept up, simply because the Horse-guards do not like to part with valuable patronage. Lord Cross went so far as to ask the present Viceroy to draft a General Order announcing the abolition of the Presidency Commands, but when the draft was prepared and submitted for his approval, he suddenly changed his mind and shelved this question. It is really surprising that Sir Arthur Hayter should have recommended a reduction of the armies of the Feudatory States without fully considering the question in all its bearings. Everybody knows that the armed forces of the Native Princes which are not fit for warlike purposes, discharge the functions of police constables, revenue chaprasis and Civil Court peons. The troops that are capable of being turned into fighting men have been organised into a War Service Corps under Lord Dufferin's Imperial Defence Scheme, while the remainder are kept up, not for show as Sir Arthur Hayter and those who think with him imagine, but for doing the work of policemen, peons and chaprasis, of whom there is no separate establishment. We regret to notice that Sir Arthur does not support Sir Charles Dilke's proposal for the re-formation of a local European Army in India. It would be carefully borne in mind that this step is recommended not simply as a measure of economy as Sir Arthur supposes, but also for maintaining British troops in this country in an efficient state. General Sir Orfeur Cavenagh in a paper on this subject recently read before the London East Indian Association, observed:—"It is undesirable that, under the present system, the necessity for continually withdrawing seasoned soldiers from regiments serving in India, and replacing them with comparatively untrained recruits, not only entails a heavy expenditure upon the State, *but materially impairs the efficiency of the whole army*, whilst, it is moreover, from the state of uncertainty it occasions, a frequent cause of dissatisfaction." The perfect accuracy of these observations will be fully admitted by all unprejudiced persons who take the trouble to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case. As the great majority of the European troops, who have completed the required period of service in India, are sent back to England, the inevitable consequence is that we have scarcely any reserve of well-trained and seasoned soldiers, and the large part of our European forces consist of young recruits who have not been long enough in the country to become either properly trained or thoroughly acclimatised.

With regard to any eternal dangers to the integrity of England's Indian Fmpires, Sir Arthur Hayter pointed out that these must be considered to be limited, so long as Englishmen maintained the supremacy at sea which they now enjoyed, to the aggression of Russia on the North-Western Frontier. He then proceeded:—"He had always held that the further they advanced beyond their Indian frontier to meet the enemy the weaker they became. It was an obvious advantage not to be lightly sacrificed, to have their depots of ammunition stores and men immediately behind them. The further they advanced the more they both extended their line of communication and lessened that of Russia. They would also, in advancing through the passes, not only entangle themselves in the most difficult routes, whose dangers their troops had already experienced, but they also would lose the inestimable advantage of

being able to strike the heads of the enemy's columns as they debouched from the mountain roads." Of course, our own opinion on questions of this kind carries no weight whatever; but it must not be forgotten that Sir Arthur Hayter's views are in accordance with those of Colonel Maurice, who has been pronounced by no less an authority than Lord Wolseley to be the greatest living writer on such subjects. Sir Arthur referred to the good work which England has done in India. He spoke nothing but the truth when he said that the sense of security which the presence of the English and their army afforded would always form the strongest bond which united their people and the subject races together. He had, however, the sagacity to understand that the weak point in England's position in India was to be found in the almost total social estrangement which separated the rulers from the ruled, and he had the fairness to admit that a good deal of it was due to the inveterate race of pride on the part of the former. We hope very earnestly that this matter will receive careful and attentive consideration at the hands of the British nation, which, though its representatives in the House of Commons, is ultimately responsible for the good Government of India.

Latest News and Notes.

HIS HONOR Sir Charles Elliott, accompanied by Lady Elliott, Mr.P. C. Lyon, and Mr. C. T. Buckland, left Calcutta on Monday at 4-30 P. M. His Honor and party proceeded first to Jalpiguri, and thence to Purneah. After a short stay there His Honor will visit Nya Doomka, and then go to Suri, in the Birbhoom district, returning to Calcutta on the 13th instant.

THE Viceroy opened the new section of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway between Gola Gokarnath and Philibhit on Saturday morning. The section is fifty-five miles in length, and secures through communication between Lucknow and Bareilly.

PARLIAMENT has adjourned for the Easter Recess—the House of Commons until the 6th of April, the House of Lords until the 14th.

THE Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University have elected the following gentlemen to represent them in the Syndicate :—Sir John Edgar K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Alfred Croft, M. A. K.C.I.E.; Babu Ashutosh Mukerji, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Mr. Charles Tawney. M. A., C. I. E.; and Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, C. I. E.

SOME surprise has been expressed at the delay which has occurred in the publication of the final results of the last University Examination. One of the reasons of the delay is that the answer-papers of the candidates who have been plucked only in one subject in the last F.A. and B. A. Examinations are being re-examined. The answer-papers of the Entrance candidates, similarly situated, have already been re-examined, and submitted to the Registrar. The results of the Entrance Examination will probably be gazetted in the course of another week.

THE further hearing of the appeal of Sirdar Dyal Singh against his conviction in the Warburton case comes off before the Punjab Chief Court to-day, when Mr. Gouldsbury will be heard on behalf of the respondent, Mr. Warburton. The proceedings of the case are watched with keen interest.

THE *Times*, in an article commenting on Sir David Barbour's proposed scheme, which has been submitted to the Committee, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, for stopping free silver and providing for free coinage of ten and twenty rupee gold pieces, considers the scheme needlessly complex, and says that a sound currency scheme should work automatically. The article adds that a gold standard in India with a subsidiary token in silver coinage would work smoothly, and would need no interference to keep it right.

THE preliminary Census returns are now completed, from which it appears that the total population in British Territory is 220,490,000, as against 198,655,000 in the former Census, showing an increase of close upon twenty-two millions. The Feudatory States give a population of 61;410,000, making a total for the whole of India of 281,900,000, against the same as at the last Census of 250,700,000. It is considered probable that the Feudatory States, taking into account the incomplete returns from Bengal, Rajputana and Hydrabad, which have been omitted from the calculation, and which may be taken at about four and half millions, will give 65 millions as against 57 millions in the last Census, thus giving the total for the Indian Empire of 258 millions against 250,700,000. The Indian Empire shows an increase in ten years of close upon thirty millions.

THE population of the entire Province of Bengal, including Bengal proper, Behar and Orissa, has been enumerated at 71,003,457. Comparing this figure with what was returned for 1881, we find that there has been a total increase of 4,413,904 or a percentage increase of 6·6 during the last ten years. If we consider the Divisions included in this Province separately, and in the order of their total population, we find that Patna occupies the first place. In 1881, its population was 15,060,993, and in the present year the Census puts it at 15,738,510. There has thus been a total increase of 677,517 or a percentage increase of 4·5. The next place is taken up by the Dacca Division, of which the population, in 1881, amounted to 8,705,916; and in the present year amounts to 9,790,655, thus showing a total increase of 1,084,730, or a percentage increase of 12·4. Of all the Districts of Bengal, Mymensingh, which is in the Dacca Division, possesses the largest number of inhabitants. In 1881, the figure returned was 3,056,943; that returned this year is 3,444,030, thus showing a total increase of 387,087, or a percentage increase of 12·9. The third place is occupied by the Bhagalpore Division, which, in 1881 had a population amounting to 8,066,111; and in the present year is shown to possess 8,546,876; thus shewing a total increase of 479,565 or a percentage increase of 5·9. The Presidency Division, including Calcutta, stands next to Bhagalpore. In 1881, its inhabitants were numbered at 8,204,912, and in 1891 the Census shows a figure of 8,485,110. There has thus been a total increase of 680,198. The Census taken in 1881 returned 684,658 inhabitants for Calcutta. That taken during the present year returns 574,941. According to these figures there is a falling away of 9,717. But the Special Census Officer estimates an increase of 7 per cent. in the town of Calcutta. The anomaly thus produced can be explained by considering that in the Census taken in 1881, the population of Calcutta included the whole of the suburbs. Nuddea and Jessore Districts included in the Presidency Division, have suffered a reduction of 69,979 jointly, whereas 24-Pergunnas has got an increase of 261,497.

TAKING the other Divisions in the same order as above, Rajshahye has 8,003,727 in 1891, as against 7,733,775 in 1881; so that there has been a total increase of 269,952 or a percentage increase of 3·4. Darjeeling, which is a District in this Division, shows the largest amount of percentage increase of all Districts in the Province, which is not less than 43·3. Burdwan has 7,769,175 in 1891 as against 73,93,954 in 1881; so that there has been a total increase of 5·0. Chota Nagpore has 4,631,980 in 1891, as against 4,225,989 in 1881; so that there has been a total increase of 405,991 or a percentage increase of 9.6. The District of Singhbhoom, in this Division, stands third in the order of percentage increase of all Districts in the province, the amount of increase being 17·4. The Chittagong Division has a population of 4,173,407 in 1891, as against 3,569,071 in 1881; so that there has been a total increase of 604,336 or a percentage increase of 16·9. Noakolly, a District in this Division, stands second in the order of percentage increase of all districts in the province, the amount of increase being 22·9 per cent. The Orissa Division has the smallest population in the Province. In 1891, it has amounted to 3,865,017 as against 83,625,832 in 1881; so that there has been a total increase of 236,185 or a percentage increase of 6·5. With respect to the density of population, Calcutta of course heads the list, having 217,722 to the square mile. Howrah comes next with 1536·0. Sarun has 941·5 and Mozufferpore 922·4. The most thinly peopled district in Bengal is the Chittagong Hills Tracts, where there seems to be only 19·8 people to the square mile.

THE news of the disaster in Manipur has caused a great sensation in England, and the papers there discussing the affair, deplore the necessity for another little war in India, but recognise that it is imperative to re-assert British authority forthwith. The *Times* says that such an unexpected blow teaches cogently the lesson how multiform and ubiquitous are the duties of the Government in India.

AN accident took place at the Sealdah Railway Station at noon on Tuesday last. A Dhurrumtollah double horse tramcar, after discharging a number of passengers at the terminus near the Sealdah Station, was crossing the line of the Municipal Railway to enter the Station, when it was run over by an engine and train of loaded wagons and knocked to pieces. Fortunately there was no passenger in it and no life was injured. The tramcar driver, it is said, in spite of repeated warnings from the flagmen not to cross the Railway line, persisted in crossing, although the engine was only a hundred yards to his left. The driver has been placed on his trial before the Magistrate of Sealdah.

THE monthly meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society was held on Wednesday night when Colonel Waterhouse exhibited some Electro-chemical Reversals with *Thio Carbamides*. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle again exhibited and remarked on the old birchbark manuscript found by Lieutenant Bower in Kashgaria. The Philological Secretary exhibited some coins presented to the Society by the Government of Bombay through the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society and read a report on a find of Treasure Trove Coins in the Hardoi District. Babu Sarat Chandra Das exhibited and read a short note on a drawing of the Paradise of the Northern Buddhists called De-wa-chan in Tibetan and "Sukhavati" in Sanskrit. The following paper was also read—1. Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula, by George King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

THE Black Mountain Expedition is threatened with more stubborn opposition than was anticipated.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Sir Madhava Row. The whole country mourns his loss.

THERE is, we hear, now a proposal before the Government of India for the establishment of a Veterinary School and Hospital near the Pinjrapole in Sodepore. Mr. Hallen, Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, has declared himself in favour of the proposal which, we trust, will be soon carried out.

A PETITION, very numerously signed by Native merchants and shopkeepers of Calcutta, is now in course of circulation, praying the local Government not to reduce the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and also not to interfere with the present procedure in reference to defended and undefended suits. The pleaders of the Court have drawn up a memorial against some of the recent suggestions made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association regarding reforms in the working of this Court.

IN consequence of King Humbert being dissatisfied with the slow progress made by the American Government in the adjustment of the difficulty that has arisen through the lynching of eleven Italian subjects at New Orleans, Baron de Fava, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, has, under instructions from his Government, demanded his passports. It has now transpired that Baron de Fava was recalled to indicate the resentment entertained by the Italian Government at the delay that has taken place in making reparation. The United States press regard the action taken by Italy as hasty and regardless of the difficulty experienced by the Federal Government in controlling the Louisiana Legislature. It is now considered unlikely that Congress will meet to discuss the incident.

ONE of the greatest Hindu annual festivals is drawing nigh, and pilgrims from different parts of the country are daily flocking to Hardwar to witness the Kumbh Mela there. It is said that elaborate preparations have been made this year to supervise the vast concourse of men and women, and the railway arrangements to convey the pilgrims to and from the fair made with the greatest care. Special trains run daily to and from the North-Western Railway and Hardwar : and when the rush takes place, specials will also run over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Aligarh and Oudh, to meet the convenience of passengers coming from these directions. The danger of the mela is, of course, the opportunity it gives to epidemic disease ; but what precautions are practicable seem to have been taken. Special officers have been posted at certain stations along the line of railway, and any case of cholera or other infectious disease is at once dealt with.

REFERRING to the case of thebank cashier the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal complained, the other day, of defects in the law in India. The following remarks of Mr. Justice Wills will show what defects there are in the law in England :—"It certainly does seem extraordinary, that a man entrusted by others with large sums of money, for investment or otherwise, should be able to put thousands of pounds in his pocket, and yet not be amenable to English criminal law." Commenting on this the *Times* writes : "We sometimes express amazement at the folly of those times in which the criminal was allowed to escape justice provided he managed to get within the precincts of a neighbouring sanctuary. There are now no cities of refuge ; the murderer cannot flee to a church, and there near the altar, or clinging to a crucifix, defy his persuers to touch him. We speak scornfully of such things as the mere rubbish of the past. But we provide sanctuaries more capacious, cities of refuge more numerous in the intricacies of the criminal law, in technicalities repulsive to reason and conscience. The thief will not escape if he rushes to the altar, all may be well with him, the law may bid him depart in peace, if he prays in aid a miserable quibble of which a schoolman would have been ashamed, and which would have offended the conscience of a barbarous time." The remaks apply to all systems of law.

A LONDON correspondent writes :—"It is stated here by some of the gossips that it is not altogether improbable that Lord Salisbury will have to appoint another Viceroy of India in the autumn. *Truth*, among other journals, says Lord Lansdowne's health has not been satisfactory during the last few months, and it may become prudent for him to return to Europe at the end of the Simla season." The *Bombay Gazette*, on the other hand, understands that the Viceroy will visit Mysore in the first or second week in July—a circumstance which in itself suffices to contradict the story that Lord Lansdowne, finding that his health has suffered from residence in India, has asked to be relieved of his office. From Mysore his Excellency will probably go to Ootacamund.

THE Municipal Budget statement of income and expenditure for the year 1891-92, as modified by the General Committee was considered at their meeting of Thursday last. Sir H. Harrison drew attention to the suburban accounts, and asked for a committee of six members to prepare a correct account of the actual condition of the liability of the suburbs. It was then moved that having regard to the resolution of the Budget Committee that the graded scheme of 1888 had not been sanctioned, also to the fact that the increments given to some of the in-door employes in accordance with the provision of theBudget for the last two years, were unauthorised, the Commissioners in meeting resolved that the whole scheme be reconsidered by the General Committee at an early date, and that its operation in the mean time be entirely suspended, pending the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, and that the revised scheme when passed would have retrospective effect from the 1st April 1891.

A NOTIFICATION has been published in the *Gazette of India*, in which the Governor General in Council records his appreciation of the manner in which the President and Members of the Native Passenger Ships' Commission have done their duties. The enquiry, it is said, involved much labour and trouble. "It has been carefully conducted and the Members are unanimous in their conclusions and report." The Government of India hope that the thorough investigation which has now been made will have the effect of finally settling the questions that led to the appointment of the Commission. The report is to be referred to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and to the Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, for an expression of their opinions on the conclusions arrived at by the Commission and for any remarks they may wish to make in respect of the amendments of the law and of the rules under the law suggested by the Commission.

WE have been much grieved to find from the last number of the University Calender that in the matter of selection of text books in history for the Entrance Examination jobbery has at last got the upper hand. By the powerful influence of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Mr. Wheeler's College History of India has been fixed as an alternative text book in Indian History with Sir William Hunter's 'Brief History of the Indian People.' This step is much to be regretted. It means the reversal of our whole idea of the proper method of educating the Indian University youth. That idea starts from the conviction that if you are to train up a people in habits of self-respect, you must make them realise the part which they have played in the past. This sentiment led us before this to protest against the ordinary Indian histories as written by Englishmen ; for such works ignore the great intellectual services rendered by the ancient Indians, and start with the Mahomedan conquest. With this view Sir William Hunter wrote his Brief History of the Indian people ; and this view is clearly expressed in the first paragraph of its preface as the fundamental idea of the work.

Now Mr. Wheeler's book is written in the diametrically opposite spirit. It conceals the fact that the Brahmanical Hindus were out of the great thinking races of mankind. The whole of the Vedic period, with its religion, its poetry and its deeply suggestive Memorials of primitive Indian life, are dismissed in 1¼ pages. Of the splendid uprising of Brahmanical literature from the Brahmans and Sutras downwards, it says not one word. Its sole reference to the great codes and the system of Hindu jurisprudence, is a single half line (p. 13.) Its account of the epic poems consists of little stories suitable to a primary vernacular school, and it entirely dissociates those epics from their place in Indian history. The Mahabharata (not the text alone, but the substance) it places between the early centuries of the Christian era 643 A. D. while it thinks that the main events of the Ramayana " may refer to the Rajput conquest of Southern India in the thirteenth century," also A. D. (p. 37 note). The book is a deliberate attempt, of the bad old type, to represent the Indian races as always a conquered people, and if it is adopted by the University we shall consider that the most serious blow has been struck at the true education of Bengal that we have seen in our times. There is another aspect of the case. It is unhappily impossible to teach religion in the Indian State colleges and high schools. But we hope that no Hindu youth reads Sir William Hunter's Brief History without carrying with him two ideas into life. First, that he comes of an essentially religious people : and that his ancestral faith holds a high position among the religions of the world. Second, that he belongs not only to an essentially progressive race, but to a race which progresses on conservative lines, and which can advance freely in the present without cutting itself off from its past. For this teaching the University is going to substitute a book whose author, in deep ingorance of facts, begins the history of the Hindus as a conquered people, and who continues and ends it as such. It remains for the governing body of the University to sanction or veto this deplorable change.

WE have received a copy of a neat little book of poems, called *Shishu Ramayana*, by Babu Navakrishna Bhattacharjya, a rising poet in the field of Bengali literature. The author, in this little book, has endeavoured to give the substance of the great epic of immortal Valmiki in a plain and easy narrative form, and has, to a great extent, succeeded in his endeavours. It will serve well as a class-book in our primary vernacular schools, and we feel no hesitation in recommending it.

TELEGRAPH communication with Burmah is at present completely interrupted. The Northern line through Tammu was, of course, cut by the Manipuris on March 24th, and now the Southern land line from Calcutta to Rangoon is broken through.

A CORRESPONDENT writes saying " Thanks to our restless reformers we have been dragged within measurable distance, in some shape or other, of that fell European disease—the divorce : But there is no good cry over spilt milk. If honest Hindus are wise they should try now to preserve the citadel rather than repair the ramparts. Better far that *Garbhadhan* should go out of use than that the door should be thrown open for any frivolous judge to say that the penalty for a recusant virgin-wife repudiating the binding character of her nuptials should be no more than to hold a durbar in the veranda till the Court rises for the day." Our correspondent is of opinion that when Her Majesty's advisers have become so inexorable we should work on our part to have a caste-rule framed so that for all sections of the Hindu community marriage and *Garbhadhan* always took place at the same time, *i.e.*, to say after twelve years. We think besides that it is time for us to explain to the European public, who understand the objectionable features of courtship and divorce much better than the unfledged crows of India, that infant marriage is needful to us as much for the peace of our Joint family homes as for the permanence and non-constructual character of our marriage.

THE *Times* publishes long letters from correspondents in Calcutta and Allahabad completely traversing the statements made by Mr. Caine with regard to the O'Hara case, and in an article commenting on the same, says that such grave charges as those made against the highest Indian officials and tribunals having been ignored by competent politicians in England clearly show that Mr. Caine incurred a grave responsibility by endorsing the story of what he heard in India, and that he must either withdraw the charges, or prove them up to the hilt. Mr. Caine, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* explains, in connection with the strictures passed upon him by the *Times*, that he sent a reply to that journal declining to withdraw charges which he had never made, but that his letter was not published by the *Times*.

Conresp ndence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 13th 1891.

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. BRADLAUGH.

SIR W. W. HUNTER has stated in his article on Indian Affairs in the "*Times*" of this week that it is in contemplation to request Mr. Bryce to take up the work with which Mr. Bradlaugh's name had become so closely associated at the time of his death and to become the "Member for India" in the British House of Commons. This is not quite correct. Mr. Bradlaugh as every body knows was a man of quite exceptional energy and ability, and, what is almost as important, a man full of enthusiasm for right and justice, with the "hate of hate and scorn of scorn"; qualities especially needed in the "Member for India." But even he in the days that are at hand would have come to feel the inadequacy of his or any one man's powers to fulfil the many demands that India will make on his attention. Hence it has been decided that a division of labour is necessary. Mr. Bryce will be asked to represent the claims of the National Congress in regard to representation in the Councils and its political aims in general. Happily there is a growing interest about India in the country and the promises to be no lack of politicians whose help may be utilised upon other matters that arise upon the social, religious and economic sides. In regard to Mr. Bryce himself what Sir W. Hunter says of him may be heartily agreed to and the Congress congratulated if Mr. Bryce can see his way to enter into the relation desired. Sir William says "apart from question of English politics (I don't know why this saving clause is used however.) Mr. Bryce is eminently filled by his training as a philosophical historian and his sound knowledge of constitutional law to give moderation and weight to the programme of Indian reform." We must remember as to this last rather supercilous sentence that Sir William is writing for the readers of the "*Times*."

THE CASE OF SHEIK ABDUL RASOUL.

Not the least useful of such men as I have referred to is Mr. Conybeare who, as the readers of "India" may have noticed, has had charge of the case of Abdul Rasoul—the extraordinary and outrageous nature of which will be familiar to you. He has fought it, and is fighting it with the utmost tenacity and ingenuity, and has succeeded in showing the shifty and evasive character of the Government's treatment of the matter. His last passage of arms was with Sir James Fergusson who, in the absence of Sir John Gorst, replied to Mr. Conybeare's questions. Mr. Conybeare wished to know what instances had occurred during the last seventy years of the exercise of the powers of deportation which had been claimed; but Sir James was not furnished with the information. When it was pointed out to him that there were no such powers in the Penal Code he admitted that was so, but claimed that they were given and could be exercised under provisions in force prior to the Code. If so, they have since then never been acted upon. In 1877-8 during Lord Lytton's Viceroyship there was a talk of this being done when Mr. Digby's letters upon the famine aroused the vie of the Government. The parties most deeply concerned at that time were naturally very much interested in the question and they satisfied themselves that they had nothing to fear in that direction at any rate as the powers did not exist. But Sir James Fergusson had still another card to play. This was the denial that the authorities had in fact deported Abdul Rasoul. This we may take to be a specimen of what lawyers know as special pleading which consists of the formal denial of every one of the opponent's charges, not because the denial is true in substance, but because it is artistically more complete and gives more trouble to the enemy. But then lawyers are consistent in such a case and do not while denying liability pay money on account of damages. This is what Sir James Fergusson has done or has offered to do. And a very magnificient sum it is. It is £10. Perhaps Sir James thinks that the pleasure and information to be derived from a trip to England may balance what seems to ordinary people a somewhat insufficient pecuniary compensation under the circumstances. Acting under advice, however, Abdul Rasoul, with the support of friends here, will ask for more, like our Dicken's celebrated Oliver Twist who still felt very empty after his allowance of workhouse diet. We can hardly hope that he will succeed to anything like the extent of the famous James Silk Buckingham who, many years ago, experienced the same treatment from the hands of the Indian Government of the day the old East India Government, and who ultimately, after having become a Member of Parliament not before wrung from them a sum of—I won't be sure but I believe about £500,000. But we may hope he will not have to wait so long for it whatever it may be.

THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

In the before-mentioned article a considerable amount of space is devoted to the statement and consideration of the Pauperism and generally degraded condition of a large portion of the Eurasian inhabitants of India. This is much more serious than most of us here were aware; but Sir W. Hunter's treatment makes it only too plain. He considers it one of the most serious difficulties the Indian Government has to meet, but points to the example of Lady Dufferin's efforts to overcome certain difficulties apparently not less in a hopeful spirit. No doubt you are sufficiently well acquainted with all that can be said upon the matter the causes which have made the Eurasian population unfit to compete with the ancient population either in manual or in commercial and clerkly pursuits. Sir William says the Hindu can do work equal to theirs or better for lower wages; and the Eurasian is not fit to compete with the native in the more intellectual pursuits not having the same power of continuous brain work.

THE NEW IRISH NATIONAL FEDERATION.

Simultaneously with the departure of the Nationalist, or patriotic, or anti-Parnellite or Justinite delegates to America, there to compete for funds with the four emissaries of Mr. Parnell, a fresh movement has been set on foot in Ireland to do battle with such remnants of the National League as remain under that gentleman's leadership. The great meeting in Dublin held to celebrate the founding of the new organization, which is to be called the National Federation, was a very notable gathering. Its chief mark was the extraordinary number of parish priest who appeared in support of Mr. Justice M' Carthy and his fellow rebels against Mr. Parnell's authority. There can be no doubt that there is ranged against the latter the solid influence of the Roman Catholic Priesthood and that is, as it has always been in Ireland, perhaps the most important factor in the political situation. The superior clergy too are with the priests; and Mr. Parnell would be glad enough to part with a good many of his present supporters in exchange for the four Archbishops who have ranged themselves against him. Probably as Archbishop Walsh says four-fifths of the popular constituencies of Ireland are prepared to follow the lead of Kilkenny in rejecting Mr. Parnell's candidates when even the opportunity arises.

It is with the object of establishing branches in the electorates and consolidating this opposition that the National Federation has been started. Of course no less important is it that money should be raised for carrying on the war. Judging by the subscriptions which were received and announced as promised a good start has been made. A more doubtful point is how far the people themselves in Ireland can be relied upon for their contributions. They are poor and pecuniary support has for years mostly come from America. Since the great split this source has been dried up. At present there is some doubt as to which side in the warfare the American Irish will support; and we shall have to wait until we see the effect of the new appeal which is about to be made by both parties to this greater Ireland beyond the sea. In Ireland itself there are likely to be what are called in its vernacular "ructions" between the opposing forces now being drilled and organized, and at any bye-elections or at the general election which, as many people think is not unlikely to happen soon, we expect to hear of fiercer Tipperarys than even that where Mr. John Morley nearly got his head broken.

In respect of the funds of the National League, as to the amount of which there seems considerable doubt, which are inserted in Paris in the names of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Justice McCarthy, from time to time portions of the stock invested have been sold out to meet the necessities of evicted tenants and other purposes; but a difficulty has always remained as to what was to be done with the bulk and how it was to be distributed and by whom. Mr. Parnell and Mr. McMarthy have now agreed upon the nomination of certain gentlemen to take the place of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon who distributed it before the rupture.

RETURN OF SIR CHARLES DILKE TO PUBLIC LIFE.

What has been long expected has happened. Sir Charles Dilke after several refusals of offers from Liberal constituencies, all looking very much like Cæsar's refusal of mark Antony's kingly crown, the constituency of Forest of Dean (Gloucestershire) have desired him to do them the honour of representing them in Parliament, by the impressive and unanimous note of the Liberal Four Hundred who represent the several electors of the district, and he has conditionally complied with their wishes.

Before accepting this offer he has professed to remove all the objections which have been taken against his re-entry into public life on account of the disclosures made in the divorce case of Crawford as Crawford and Dilke, by issuing a pamphlet containing evidence in his favour said to have been collected during the last few months. This, he claims, entirely re-habilitates his character; and he puts it before the constituency believing it will satisfy all reasonable demands which could be made upon him for redemption of his repeated promises never to enter public life again until he had established his innocence to the satisfaction of the world. After waiting to see what his opponents will do upon the publication of this pamphlet, the constituency will then, he thinks, be able to judge if their confidence has been rightly placed in him; and if this should be the result as he believes it will be, then he will accept the offer. He does not propose to take any legal action himself by prosecuting Mrs Crawford, or any of the other witnesses, for perjury; but will leave it to them to take action against him for the statements in the pamphlet, many of which are contained in the statutory declarations of the notorious "Fanney" whose disappearance at the time of the trial formed such matter for observation against Sir Charles. But these declarations themselves have not been published because, says he, "I want to keep them back in case any action for libel is taken against me." Now all things considered it is not very likely that any such action will be taken against him. There would not be much inducements for Mrs Crawford, for instance, to come forward in defence of her reputation! The excuse given for not taking action himself against that lady for perjury is the statement, which is so plainly false that, Sir Charles Dilke's ignorance must be presumed that too long a time has elapsed since the trial for him to prosecute her; the fact being that no time bars a criminal prosecution. At any rate then he has no intention to initiate proceedings himself. Then if none are taken against him he will claim to have fulfilled his pledges; he believes the electors will acquiesce in this and will send him to Parliament at the next general election. But strong efforts are being made by an influential party of which Mr. W. T. Stead, the late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is the mouth-piece, to convince the electors that this is an altogether false presentation of the matter. They say "If Sir Charles Dilke were to re-enter public life while the public verdict recorded after a public trial by a Judge and Jury has not been as publicly and conclusively demonstrated to be mistaken, the public conscience would be gravely outraged. A disastrous blow would be struck at the growing sentiment which demands that when any one is branded by judicial decision as guilty of aggravated adulteries, and by implication of perjury and subornation of perjury, he shall disappear from public life equally with those who steal spoons or cheat at cards." Certainly the disproofs which he offers though fortified by his own protestations of innocence and by the pathetic and touching declarations of his wife of her belief in his purity, fall very much short of what the case requires; unless we are to excuse in Sir Charles Dilke what we have revolted against in Mr. Parnell, simply because time has somewhat effaced the first impression. If we are to act upon our "non-conformist conscience to-day" we must be equally conscientious to-morrow though the effect may be to perpetually ostracise two of the very ablest members of the Liberal party whose services would be invaluable if they had not the misfortune to be adulterers.

"THREE ACRES AND A COW" ONCE MORE.

Mr. Jesse Collings, the faithful ally of Mr. Chamberlain, when the latter was preaching the doctrine of ransom against those who "toil not nor spin," and more lately when he has been suspected of conservatism and charged with leanings towards aristocracy, was not born to greatness but on at least one occasion in his life he had greatness thrust upon him. That was on the night of the 25th of January 1886 when his Resolution moved on the debate upon the address in reply to the Queen's speech, and popularly known as the "three acres and a cow" proposal, was the occasion of the defeat and the ultimate resignation, of that Conservative Government to which succeeded the memorable Parliament into which

Mr. Gladstone introduced the fateful Home Rule Bill. Over five years ago Mr. Collings has hardly been heard of since! He had served his purpose and then retired into space. The restoration of the land to the English people, of which this Resolution, now embodied in a Bill called the small holding Bill, is supposed to be a considerable step, has had to wait for Home Rule and Coercion Bills, and would have had to wait, who knows how much longer, if Mr. Parnell had not had those love passages with Mrs O'Shea, which for a time have led to the removal of the Irish question from Parliament to Committee Room No. 15 and from hence to the "green island" itself. Now with the conservative Government blessing what before they banned Mr. Collings introduces his Bill to provide facilities for the acquisition of land by the labouring population and others in the lural districts and carries the second reading in triumph without a division. And why? Simply because general election is coming in the immediate future; that social and industrial questions have come to the front, and no member of Parliament, who values his seat, dares any longer venture to oppose a measure which is intended as a contribution to the solution of the labour problem. What is proposed to be done is to allow the local governing bodies to purchase, sell, or hire lands for the purpose of establishing small holdings and of making agricultural improvements thereon with the object of letting such lands to the peasantry. The Government is to advance to the local authorities a sum limited at present to the amount of £5,000,000; and these authorities are not to have a compulsory power to purchase lands—only a power to buy if they think it wise and can prevail upon landowners to sell or let on such terms as will make a system of allotments or small holdings a success. It would not be interesting to go into the details of this Bill and I speak of it only because of its general significance and as a sign of the times. In itself there is nothing of a revolutionary nature about it. Probably it will not have much operation. But then it has been a favourite argument of conservatives that to empower municipal authorities to embark in land-owning was a dangerous thing; that especially compulsory purchase towards which this Bill inevitably tends was a step towards socialism or nationalization of the land and so on. Then there are powers in the Bill for registration of title; and this is a matter which has engaged the attention but not the affection of land-owners and has been tried upon lands in private individual ownerships without success for a good number of years. Then there is some hope that when municipalities begin to own land, attention will be called more strongly than ever to the admitted imperfections of our land system and a body of Public opinion created which may be expected to lead to the lessening of expenses in transferring land and to the abolition of certain restrictions upon ownership, such as entails which now exist. It must be remembered that almost all our rural land is held by large proprietors and that the small owner and cultivator of land is exceedingly rare. The country has lost its attractions; many large estates have ceased to employ labour; country districts have become depopulated and have overflowed into the towns to increase the difficulties of life there for the unskilled populace. This Bill and many other schemes [illegible] intended to remedy such a state of things which every one deplores.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

No. M $\frac{20\text{-A}}{1}$ 9

FROM

H. C. STREATFIELD ESQ.,
Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
Municipal Department.

TO

MAHARAJAH SIR NARENDRA KRISHNA DEB BAHADUR K. C. I. E.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 12th September 1890, submitting for transmission to the Gevernor-General in Council a memorial from certain rate-payers of Calcutta, in which they appeal against the orders passed by this Government on a similar memorial praying for the amendment of the assessment clauses of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act of 1888, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Memorialists, a copy of a letter from Government of India, Home Department, No. 112, dated the 4th instant, containing the orders of that Government on the Memorial.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. Servant
H. C. STREATFIELD.
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 112, dated Calcutta, the 4th. December 1890.

FROM

C. J. LYALL Esq., C. I. E.
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL
Municipal Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{20\text{-A}}{1}$, dated the 13th October last, forwarding, with connected papers, a Memorial from certain rate-payers in Calcutta, in which they complain against the assessment provisions of the Calcutta Municipal consolidation Act of 1888, and pray that the necessary steps may be taken for the amendment of the provisions of the Act complained against, or, should the Government of India consider that further enquiry is necessary, that all further assessments under the Act may be suspended until a commission has been appointed to investigate the memorialists' complaint, and has reported on it.

2. In reply, I am to say that after a careful perusal and consideration of the papers submitted with your letter, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the note by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison dated the 26th May 1890, the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th June 1890, and your letter under acknowledgment, dispose of the arguments urged in the memorial on all points. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the memorialists may be informed that the Government of India sees no reason to interfere in the matter.

Extract.

THE CONSENT ACT.

(Indian Mirror)

We reproduce from the *Hindu Patriot* an article on the Age of Consent Act, and we feel sure that it will be read everywhere with pleasure. It would seem that what we said the other day with regard to the part, taken by the British Indian Association, has not been altogether thrown away, and we may take it that the present article in the *Hindu Patriot* was written by way of a response to our criticism. We said that the British Indian Association was in the front rank of the opposition, and we asked that, composed, as that body was, of men of mark and position, did it approve of and endorse all the tactics of the opposition? Our not unnatural question has given "some surprise" to the *Hindu Patriot*, the avowed spokesman of the British Indian Association. We are glad, however, that it has been roused into making a strong disavowal of the British Indian Association having any thing to do with any thing, that is not loyal or constitutional in the agitation, in which it has joined. Our contemporary observes:—

> Does the *Mirror* for a moment think that the British Indian Association would ever identify itself with anything, which is not perfectly constitutional? If any of the opponents of the consent measure have ever done or said anything, which is not loyal or constitutional, the British Indian Association does strongly condemn it, and would have nothing to do with it.

This disclaimer is no more than we expected from a body of such authority and respectability as the British Indian Association. But that is the more reason why we expected members of such a body to exert their undoubted influence in purging the agitation against the Age of Consent Act of all that was gross and violent about it. But the *Hindu Patriot* is of a different opinion, and observes that it is impossible for the British Indian Association, with all its influence to carry out our suggestion, because our contemporary thinks that "in an universal movement like this, people are not influenced by the behests of any particular body of men," and that people "follow their own views and are not guided by wise counsels." Anyhow, we think, that wise counsels, whether they are accepted or not, should be given, and we note with pleasure that our contemporary, as spokesman of the British Indian Association, has now undertaken to pacify the angry passions of the agitators. It strongly condemns the recent violent scenes, that have taken place, and thinks that "wanton or unrestrained behaviour cannot be too severely dealt with." It is to be hoped that, after this unequivocal condemnation of some of the more questionable tactics of the opposition, the "wise counsels," which the *Hindoo Patriot* now gives, will be loyally accepted and followed. The advice now of our contemporary is, to use his own expression, "to throw oil over troubled waters, and as loyal subjects to carry out the law." This is, as it should be. It should be the endeavour of all of us, whether we believe that the Age of Consent Act will or will not do good, to act loyally up to the spirit of the new law. Anyhow we can lose nothing by such loyalty. And the sooner we are reconciled to the Act, the earlier shall we be able to forget our differences and to work on again together for our common weal and advancement. But this harmony cannot be restored till the agitation comes to an end. But we see no signs of this end yet. The *Hindu Patriot* advises the people to loyally carry out the law, and would yet maintain the agitation, on "constitutional" lines of course. Does it not strike our contemporary that the two processes are dissimilar, and cannot be followed together at once? If people are to further agitate against the Age of Consent Act, that is not calculated to allay their irritation, or to persuade them to carry out the law. How they carry out a law which they still condemn, and which they hope, Parliament will yet repeal? For our part, we believe that further agitation can do no good. We see that another great meeting to protest against the new Act, and to memorialise the Secretary of State to amend it is announced. As if we have had not enough of meetings already, we are going to have yet another one, and, perhaps, another and another. We dare say, the Memorial will be very numerously signed, but we do not think that, after all that has passed, the Secretary of State will be particularly impressed with the prayer of the Memorialists. It is significant that the agitators in Punna also have resolved to abandon their rowdyism, and to conduct the opposition on "constitutional" lines. They, too, are going to memorialise the Secretary of State. But barring these two Memorials, we do not see any signs of any other representation being sent to the Secretary of State, and that great official, who has before now repeatedly ignored the universal representations of the Indian people, will not, we think, give greater regard to these partial ptotests from Calcutta and Puna. We had better, therefore, cease this agitation altogether. Let us bury the hatchet, and shake hands. Let us show our enemies that it is not more difficult for us to be united once more than it was to fall out. Of course, some of the agitators would still maintain people in their excited and angry moods, because it pays them to do so. This we trust, is not far distant, when their little game will be found out. Meanwhile, we commend the article of the *Hindu Patriot* to the attention of each and overy opponent of the Age of Consent Act.

(Amrita Bazar Patrika,)

THE *Hindu Patriot* advises moderation; and as the advice is good, we approve of it. Our contemporary deprecates rowdyism. This advice is also excellent. But was any body rowdy? The worst thing, according to the reformers, that was done in connection with the recent legislation, was the demonstration of the masses

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil, has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Burry St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

made at the Government House. We are proud to declare that the masses on that occasion behaved in a manner which ought to prove an example to the whole world. Fancy one hundred thousand men coming from a mass meeting, while yet under the spell of the fiery speeches delivered on the occasion, approaching the Chief Ruler of the Empire! And what did they do? Tens of thousands of men shouted, "*Jai Maharanee-ke*, but we don't want the Bill," Surely, it was not rowdyism.

Then, what was done at the Kambullitolah meeting was perfectly natural. Those who did not expect Sir A. Scoble there, were startled to see his figure in the meeting; and without uttering one hiss, one breath, quietly left the place. Was there anything ungentlemanly in such a procedure? One goes to the meeting and finding it not agreeable, leaves it. If he is not a slave, nobody has a right to blame him.

What took place at the meeting held at the General Assembly's Institution is now known to the public. Sir A. Scoble presided; and the lecturer, Babu Kali Charan Bannerjee, was trying to prove indirectly that Sir A. Scoble's law would have a good educative effect upon the people. The lecturer was dealing with the burning question of the day. The opinion that he advanced, was not that of the meeting, nor of the nation. At this moment of passionate excitement the lecturer advanced his theory which was naturally taken as offensive, and Babu Khetter Chander Mittra interrupted him. And did not Mr. Disrali often interrupt Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons? So it is clear if there was any rowdyism, it did not proceed from those who interrupted the lecturer.

In this connection, we are obliged to mention the case of the Brahmos. It has been alleged that this *fracas* arose out of the recent legislation. But when the police itself says that the dispute began with *fag* playing in connection with the *holi* festival, and the Brahmos do not altogether deny it, the matter must be said to be involved in mystery as yet.

The *Hindu Patriot* has, however, done well in advising moderation. Our contemporary is connected with a class of men who have a character to maintain in society and before the Government. The Government has trust in them, and they do not like to lose it. They have always advised Government in matters of State, and they have been always heard with respect. In this matter they thought that it was their duty to advise the Government in unmistakeable terms. They did it; and they feel with uneasiness, that they have not earned the thanks of the Government by their service.

We are not sure whether they would have independently moved in this matter. It is quite certain they would not have taken any active part in the agitation, if the Viceroy had not encouraged them to do so. The Viceroy wanted to know what the leading Indians thought about the "reform" his Government was going to introduce, and this led the members of the British Indian Association to think that they would do a service to the State by speaking frankly and in distinct language.

This is not, however, the first time that the British Indian Association have found themselves in the position that they find themselves now. Sir A. Eden once rebuked them for bringing an "odious charge" against the Government and Lord Lytton did something worse.

Not that the British Indian Association have done anything particularly offensive this time. They have been accused of having taken an active part in the mass-meeting; but this is not a fact. They took no active part at all in any one of the demonstrations. If they were found to be in touch with them, it was because they were carried with the tide, much against the will of a good many of their party.

The fact is, Englismen in India naturally love independent expression of opinion, and they, therefore, always court it. They also cannot bear opposition, and they frown at him who chooses to differ. This is a truth which the Indians, who have a character to maintain with the Government, should always bear in mind. Gilblas learnt the lesson too late, which the *Englishman* read to the Bengalis in general and the British Indian Association in particular, the other day. The attitude of the rulers is calculated to give fright and the *Hindu Patriot* advises moderation.

We accept this advice cordially, though we cannot admit by any means that anything has as yet been done in this connection which might give offence to the rulers,

Let the British Indian Association hold a public meeting and memorialise the Secretary of State. That will be the best way of clearing their character before the British people. For there, in England, they have been accused as barbarians.

(Bengalee.)

The *Hindoo Patriot* has written a very sensible article on the question of further agitation for the purpose of bringing about the repeal of the Consent Act. The *Hindoo Patriot* asks the question—Will the agitation do any good? Our contemporary gives substantially a negative reply to the question and calls upon the Hindu community to submit to the law. "We must now put our house in order" remarks our contemporary. "It is the duty of the leaders of our society now to see that caste-rules are so modified that they may be adapted to the present circumstances of the country." This in our humble judgment is an eminently rational view of the situation. If we thought there was the slightest chance of success by an appeal to the Secretary of State or to Parliament, we should not have given the advice that we have given. But the facts are these:—The Act is the outcome of pressure from England brought to bear upon the authorities here by the British Committee. The Viceroy's Council would never have undertaken to legislate on a subject of this kind, except after consultation with the Secretary of State. We should not be at all surprised, if in regard to this question legislation had been undertaken at the instance of Lord Cross. Now if we are right in this view of the matter, as we firmly believe we are, then we ask—does it stand to reason and common sense that the Secretary of State will belie his own orders and rescind a law which was passed at his instance? The appeal, however, might be made to the British public. Is there any prospect of success here? We have little hesitation in saying that here the chances of success are even less than what they are with the Secretary of State. No English audience, so far as we can judge, will listen with patience to an appeal for consummation of marriage with girls below the age of twelve. They will not even tolerate such an appeal. If it is said that it is not proposed to work in this way and that it is intended to meet Mr. Malabari with his own tactics by the formation of a British Committee which would work for the repeal of the law, our reply is that whether we work through Committees, or by means of public addresses or articles in newspapers, the final appeal will have to be made to the British public, and they will not open their ears to such an appeal. The most important newspapers will not support the appeal, they are indeed for the most already pledged in support of the measure. That being so, it is our deliberate opinion that the agitation will do no good, and we are glad to note that the *Hindoo Patriot*, one of the most ardent opponents of the Act, takes substantially the same view of the matter. We should not have pressed this matter with some earnestness upon the attention of our countrymen, if we did not know that there were really good and honest men who favour the idea of continued agitation and whom we are anxious to convince that they would commit a mistake by further agitation. We would appeal to them to ponder over the situation, to realize the consequences of renewed agitation and to stay their hands, in view of great interests which we believe would thus be imperilled. We need hardly say that we should be about the last persons to make an appeal against any kind of constitutional agitation, did we not feel in our heart of hearts that, further effort in this direction would be infructuous and might even be pregnant with danger to interests which men of all parties, the orthodox and the heterodox alike, are pledged to support.

(Indu Prakash.)

"It is unnecessary, now that the Bill has been passed, to pay much heed to what the reactionary Press is saying But a recent issue of the *Hindu Patriot* contains a paragraph, which, both on account of the position of that journal, and the character of the allegation, deserves some notice. The *Patriot* alleges that in Bombay Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Satyendranath Tagore have been allowed to take part in the agitation in support of the Age Bill with impunity, while in Calcutta the Pandits of the Sanskrit College have been prohibited from joining in the agitation against it. And upon this allegation the *Patriot* bases the criticism that the Government has behaved unfairly in this matter. Now we must say that this criticism of the Government by the *Patriot* is itself extremely unfair, and when such a paper as the *Patriot* indulges in it, it can only be explained as a fresh manifestation of that utter subversion of reason by passion and prejudice which has characterized the acts of the reactionary Press.

What are the facts? Dealing first with the newspaper agitation, we find that the first public expression of opinion on the Bill by a Government servant took place on the 27th of January, when Mr. Bhimacharya, one of the Shastris in Elphinstons College published his wonderful and now famous letter to the *Kesari*. After that Mr. Telang's name was announced in connexion with the first of his series of letters on the religious aspect of the Age of Consent question. Subsequently Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Modak appeared in the field, and also, God save the mark! Surgeon Major Kirtikar. Is the *Patriot* ignorant of this? or does he pretend that either Mr Bhimacharya or Dr. Kirtikar has been hauled over the coals for his part in the controversy? Take next the agitation in public meetings. The first of th[redacted]ings was the Madhav Bag meeting in which Mr. Bha[redacted]a again took par and Mr. Krishna mukhram, another Government servant, and again Surgeon-Major Kirtikar by the letter he sent to the meeting, not having been able, as he intended, to be present in person. Dr. Anna Moreshvar Kunte, another Government servant, was present at the meetings, but took no part in it. But Dr. Anna subsequently presided at the meeting of the Vaidyas who issued a public handbill of the result of their deli beration on the very day that the Javer Bag meeting took place. A second meeting took place in Madhav Bag at which one of the speakers was Mr. Rajaram Shastri, the Junior Shastri employed in Elphinstone College, who in common with Mr. Bhimacharya had also taken part in the preliminary meeting held to organize the first Madhav Bag Tamasha. Can the *Patriet* pretend that any of these gentlemen has been called to account by Government? The truth is that in Bombay, Government servants have taken part in the proceedings on both sideo as they pleased, without Government having any thing to say to it. Mr. Justice Tealang, however did not take part in any public meeting at all. His presence at the Javer Bag meeting was merely es a spectator, who came sometime *after* the proceedings commence and left long before they closed.

Now we should ask the *Patriot* what there is to censure in the conduct of Government in this matter. The Director of Public Instruction in Bengal has taken a different view of the orders of Government than has been taken here—that is all. But surely, even in spite of the distortings of the mental vision, due to the frenzy about the Age Bill, such a paper as our respected brother of the *Hindu Patriot* might have taken care to be better informed about its facts, and more fair and candid in its criticisms.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Most people from personal experience can appreciate the apt and witty reply that was given to the above question: "It all depends on the liver." There are few but realise the necessity of keeping that important organ in proper condition—if they will be free from biliousness, depression of spirits, headaches, indigestion and all the other disorders so common, yet so hard to bear. Especially must the liver be looked after at this time of the year. Like the blood, it has become sluggish in its action during the long and cold winter, and it must be roused to perform its functions properly.

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"Throughout last autumn and winter I suffered from intense pain in my back and loins, with violent headaches. I consulted several medical men in succession, and all informed me that my liver and kidneys were very much disordered. Finding little or no relief from their prescriptions, I was induced by a friend to try Warner's 'Safe' Cure and 'Safe' Pills, and am happy to say that I am as well as ever I was in my life; having taken in all about twelve bottles of your medicine. I have recommended them to several friends, and all speak very highly of them.

(Signed) "W. Kay, Water Filter Manufacturer."

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MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890) "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great bent from your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, etc., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal C. S. "Having seen the base attempt to rob you, I send, unsolicited, the statement that your system is of great advantage to strong memory incalculable aid to weak one."—Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckly. Excellent travelling companion.'—Capt. J. B. Haye R. N. Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Saderud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C. "Does not involve much labour,"—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct. 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th February. 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road Calcutta or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—March 25, 1891

GENERAL.—The services of Babu Nowrungi Lall, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of the Government.

Mr B G Geidt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appoidted to act temporarily as Additional District and sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April next.

Babu Khagendra Nath Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Second Lieutenant A C Elliott, Second Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed temporarily to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, vice Captain J W Currie, on deputation.

Mr C F Worsley, Commissioner of Orissa and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23 April 1891.

Mr G Toynbee, Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Orissa and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C F Worsley, or until further orders.

Mr J C Veasey, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C C Quinn, or until further orders.

Mr E R Henry, Magistrate and Collector, on special duty, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J C Veasey, or until further orders.

Babu Romesh Chunder Das was employed as Tehsilder of Fallancotta in the Julpaiguri District from the afternoon of the 10th, October, 1890 to the forenoon of the 12th January 1891.

Mr A P Handley, Barrister-in-law, is appointed substantive pro tempore Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, with effect from the 23rd March, 1891, vice Mr F J Marsden on leave.

Mr C B Garrett, District and Sessions Judge. 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th Proximo.

Mr R F Rampini, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C B Garrett, or until further orders.

M J Kelleher, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H. Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr D Cameron, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh.

The following gentlemen are appointed, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors :—

Moulvi [redacted] Deputy Collector, Patna; [redacted] Dutt, B A; Moulvi Syed Ali Hossein, B A; Babus Brajo Durlab Hazra, B A; Nobin Chunder Ker, B A,; Prosunno Kumar Dass Gupta, B A; and Jogendro Nath Sen, Special Deputy Collector, Purneah.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 17th March, 1891.

Rai Rajendra Nath Mitter Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulation, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Legislative.—Mr C H Reily, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Legislative Department, is allowed leave for twelve months, under Rules 4 and 5 of Article 725 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 9th April 1891.

Ecclesiastical.—The Reverend Alexander Still is appointed to act temporarily as Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church Calcutta.

Emigration.—Dr. W. Forsyth, Civil Medical Officer, Birbhum, is appointed to act as Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. R. McLeod as Officiating Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, or until further orders.

Medical.—Apothecary G. Gill, Medical Officer of the Eastern Bengal System of State Railways at Saidpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as House Surgeon, Howrah General Hospital, *vice* Apothecary W. A. Williams, on furlough.

Assistaat Apothecary R. Nugent, Officiating House Surgeon, Howrah General Hospital, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Eastern Bengal System of State Railways at Saidpore *vice* Apotbecary G. Gill, transferred to the Howrah General Hospital.

Surgeon-Major Russick Lal Dutt, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

Mr. W. T. Ryves, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tehta, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Motihary, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. D. Savi, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Blair, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna, is allowed leave for eight months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th April, 1891, or such subsequent date as he muy avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.—Mr T W Richardson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore Hughly, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 266 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Badu Karuna Dass Bose, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Patna, is allowed leave for ten days, under Aricle 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Moulvi Syed Fakhruddin Hossein, Munsiff of Patna, is appointed to act as Snbordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Court Judge, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Karuna Dass Bose, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Badrika Nath Mukerji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Kishoregunge Independent Bench in the District of Mymensingh.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates, of the Independent Bench at Calna, in the District of Burdwan, and are vested with powers of a Magistrate of third cfass :—

Babu Madhub Lal Mehera, and Babu Pulin Behary Mazumdar.

The nndermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench of Jamalpore, in the District of Monghyr, and are vested with powers, of a Magistrate of the third class :—Mr Alen Wood Rendell, Mr Tomyus Reginald Browne, Mr Cornelius Willes Eborall, Dr James Stewart Brooks, and Mr Edwin Weatherdon.

Babu Sripati Chatterji, Additional Munsiff of Satkhira in the District of Jessore, on deputation to Bagirhat in the same District, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Mymensing, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishoregunge.

Babu Ram Narain Sircar, Munsiff of Kishoregunge in the District of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be an Additional Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira.

Babu Latu Behari Bose, B L, is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Satkhira, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ram Narain Sircar, or until further orders.

Babn Bepin Behari Mukerji, Munsiff of Chittagong, on furlough, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Bhaugulpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Beguserai.

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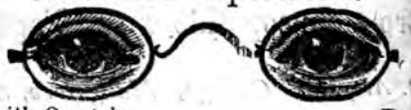

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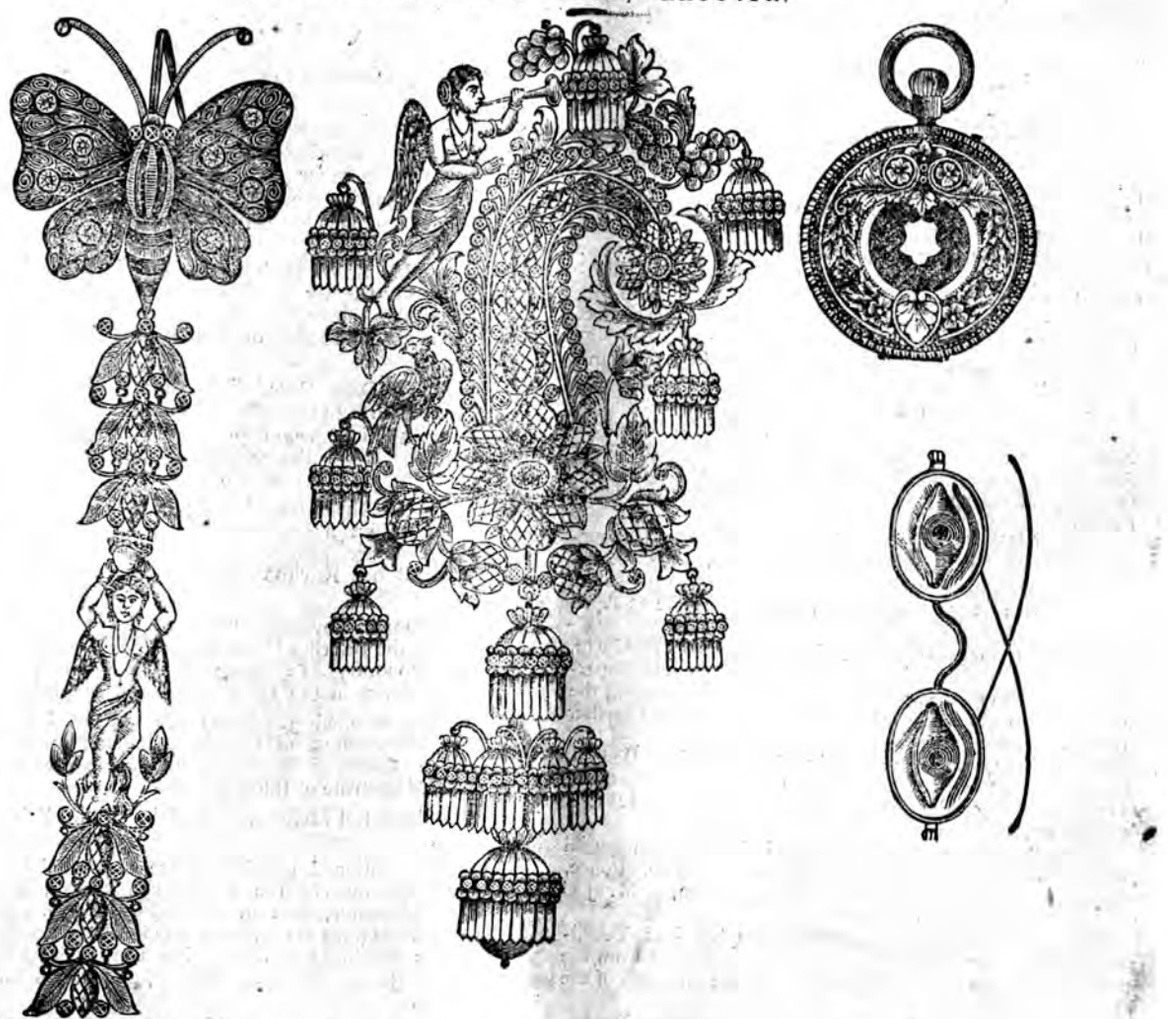

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